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Practical Grammar,

O R,
The Easiest and Shortest WAY
TO
Initiate Young CHILDREN
IN THE
L A T I N T O N G U E.

By the Help whereof, a Child of Seven
Years old may learn more of the Grounds of that
Language in Three Months than is ordinarily
learnt in an Year's space by those of greater Age
in Common Grammar Schools.

*Published for the Use of such as
love not to be Tedium.*

To which are Added
T A B L E S of Mr. Walker's *PARTICLES*,
by the Assistance whereof Young Scholars
may be the better enabled to Peruse that
Excellent and most useful Treatise.

By J. Philomath. Master of a Free-School.

L O N D O N :
Printed by Henry Hills, for Thomas Cockerill,
at the Three Leggs, over against
the Stock-exchange. 1682.



И О Д И О Л

Г л а с и ч е с к и й

1770 . 1771 . 1772 . 1773 . 1774 .

1775 . 1776 . 1777 . 1778 .

Kind Reader,

After various Essays, and several Methods, proposed to facilitate the Teaching and Learning of the Latin Tongue, this Little Piece adventures to present it self to thy View; not to challenge Preeminence of All that have gone before, but to submit it self to the impartial Scrutiny of thy Candid Judgment, which it the more boldly craves, as due to a Minor; being the Issue of some Years Observation, whereby (without Impeachment of any preceding Overtures in this kind) Experience hath sufficiently confirmed, That short Rules, and pat Examples, Instruct better and faster than long winded Notions and perplex'd intricate Sentences, too difficult to be comprehended by Children: for the Benefit of whom these ensuing Collections are principally intended. The Age we now live in expects a more early Product, and quicker Improvement of Youth than heretofore, not to say (tho' dearly experimented to the great Trouble and Dissatisfaction of many Teachers in this Kingdom) a laudable Advancement of such to a competent Knowledge in that Language, as our Predecessors deemed either altogether uncapable thereof, or, by reason of their tender years, unfit to be taken into their Tuition. And indeed it seems almost impossible, at least extremely difficult, to satisfy those craving Expectations by circuiting in the old obscure Rote of the Common Grammar, whose Compilers have freely expressed themselves, in their Introduction, so far from attributing a compleat Perfection or Self-sufficiency to that Model, that they declare it imposed, not with Intent to put a stop to the Industry of succeeding Generations, in tracing out a more exact Method, or accommodating the same to different Ages and Capacities, but to prevent the grand Inconveniences of worse; there being then so much Distraction in the Multiplicity of Forms, that it occasioned great Confusion. Now as their sagacious Fore-sight suggested hopes of further Improvement of their Labours by Poste-

To the Reader.

rity, so we trust no unprejudiced person will charge this small Breviary of what was then delivered, with envious Suggillation or Pragmatic Novelty, since it seems only to design a Confirmation of their well-grounded Presages, That from those very Foundations a more Expedite Way would one day be found out

to lay them. How far this Elementary performs that Task, I conceive it not a proper undertaking to indeavour here to determin, since it is now become the Object of Common Censure, and may

be approved or disliked, used or rejected at pleasure. Much less shall I go about to direct the Intelligent how it ought to be used, being so plain and easie, that every one that can read English, and understand Common Sense, may at first sight discern how to proceed, and by due Advertence Instruct himself and others. I shall only add, that if it hath gained the least Advantage to the Ends proposed, it must be acknowledged due to the afore-cited Preface, which gave the first occasion of farther search into these Particulars. The whole is left to thy Discretion to imbrace what thou thinkest useful, to Correct what thou findest amiss, and to Supply what thou apprehendest wanting, a service likely to prove no less beneficial to the tender and more indocile Infantry in Public Schools, than grateful to their Instructors, whose Obligations will bind them to return deserved Thanks for the Favor.

A Practical

A

Practical Grammar.

Parts of Speech are Eight;

1. Four declined:	Noun,	To all	1. Two Numbers,	Singular,
	Pronoun,	which		Plural.
2. Four un-declined:	Verb,	belongs,	2. Three Persons.	
	Participle.			
	Adverb,			
	Conjunction,			
	Preposition,			
	Interjection.			

Of the Two Numbers.

1. The Singular Number speaketh but of one.

a pen	a boy	an hare	an Ox	the World
an hand	a bird	an hart	a man	the King
a book	a nail	an hair	a chick	the Queen

2. The Plur. speaketh of more than one, & ends in *s*, & in some words in *n*, as

pens	boys	hares	oxen	worlds
hands	birds	harts	men	Kings
books	nails	hairs	chicken	Queens

Singular. Plural.

There are 1. I, Ego. We, Nos.

Three Persons, both 2. Thou, Tu. Ye, Vos.

3. All other Nouns, Pronouns and Participles are of the third Person, Singular or Plural, except *ipse*, *idem*, and *qui*, which are joined to all Persons.

To the Reader.

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And if this find Acceptance, a Greek Grammar may be produced much easier than any that hath been yet Extant.

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A Practical Grammar.

Moreover, There do belong to Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles,

I. Six Cases, the	Nominative,	Known by these Signs,	<i>a, an, the</i> , before the Verb.	(Noun.)
	Genitive,		Of (usually) after a Noun.	
	Dative,		To or for (the use of one) and before a	
	Accusative,		<i>a, an, the</i> , after the Verb.	
	Vocative,		O.	
	Ablative,		<i>In, with, fram, by, out of</i> , and off after	
II. Three Genders, the	1. Masculine, <i>Hic.</i>			
	2. Feminine, <i>Hec.</i>			
	3. Neuter, <i>Hoc.</i>			

Masc.	Singulariter	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	V.	Abl.	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	V.	Abl.
		<i>Hic</i>			<i>Hunc</i>		<i>Hoc</i>	<i>Hi</i>	<i>Horum</i>		<i>Hos</i>		
Fem.		<i>Hec</i>	<i>Hujus</i>	<i>Huic</i>	<i>Hanc</i>		<i>Hac</i>	<i>Hæc</i>	<i>Harum</i>	<i>His</i>	<i>Has</i>		<i>Hæc</i>
Neut.	Singulariter	<i>Hoc</i>			<i>Hoc</i>		<i>Hoc</i>	<i>Hæc</i>	<i>Horum</i>	<i>Hec</i>			

There be two sorts of Nouns which use to be joyned together in Speech :

- { 1. Substantives, which have a Plural Number (ending commonly in *s*, sometimes in *n*) and for the most part *a, an, or the*, before the Singular.
- 2. Adjectives, which have no Plural ending, nor (if alone) *a, an* or *the* before them : but may receive after them one of these words, *Man, or Thing.*

There

A Practical Grammar.

3

There be Five Declensions known by the Ending of the Nomina-tive Case, as in the following Examples:

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.		Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.	
	a an	the	of	to	a an	the	O	a an	the	of	to	a an	the	O
1	a	æ	e	am	a	â		æ	arum	is	as	æ	is	
2	er ir ussum	i	o	um	er ir e um	o		i	orum	is	os	i	is	
3	acc i nor st x	is	i	em	acc i nor st x	e		es	um ium	ibus	es	es	ibus	
4	us u	ûs	ui	um	us u	u		us	uum	ibus	us	us	ibus	
5	es	ei	ei	em	es	e		es	erum	ebus	es	es	ebus	

1. Nouns of the first Declension end in *a*, and are of the Feminine Gender.

A Pen, *Penn-*
A Bean, *Fab-*
A Rule, *Norm-*
A School, *Schol-*
A Woman, *Fæmin-*
Fortune, *Fortun-*
Water, *Aqua-*
Joy, *Lætiti-*

2. Nouns of the 2d Declension in *er*, *ir* and *us* are Masculines, in *um* Neuters.

A Book, *Lib-*
A Field, *Ag-*
A Boy, *Pu-*
A Goat, *Cap-*

Pluraliter

A Man, *Vir.*

A Lord, *Domin-*
A Finger, *Digit-*
A Ring, *Annul-*
The World, *Mund-*
The Wind, *Vent-*

}

us.

A Kingdom, *Regn-*
An Apple, *Pom-*
A Word, *Verb-*
Study, *Studi-*
Loss, *Damn-*

}

um.

A Practical Grammar.

3. Nouns of the third Declension, if Substantives, are,

1. Masculines, which end in
an, anis. *Titan*, the Sun.

in, inis. *Delphin*, a Dolphin.
ō, ōnis. *Ligo*, a Spade.

on, ōnis. *Damon*.

ōnis. *Canon*, a Rule.

er, ēris. *Crater*, a Cup.

ter, tris. *Passer*, a Sparrow.

ter, tris. *Venter*, a Belly.

ex, īcis. *Verwex*, a Weather.

ex, īcis. *Codex*, a Book.

or, ōris. *Viator*, a Traveller.

ōris. *Rhetor*, a Rhetorician.

ōris. *Honor*, Honour.

os, ōis. *Heros*, a Nobleman.

iljilis. *Mugil*, a Mullet.

uljulis. *Consul*, a Consul.

ans, antis. *Quadrans*, a Farthing.

ens, entis. *Tridens*, a Mace.

unx, uncis. *Septunx*, seven Ounces.

2. Neuters ending in

a, atis. *Poema*, a Poem.

e, is. *Rete*, a Net.

i, is. *Sinapi*, Mustard.

al, alis. *Capital*, a Coif.

ar, aris. *Calcar*, a Spur.

en, īnis. *Nomen*, a Name.

ur, ōris. *Jecur*, a Liver.

ur, ūris. *Guttur*, a Throat.

ōris. *Pectus*, a Breast.

us, eris. *Vulnus*, a Wound.

ut, ītis. *Caput*, an Head.

3. Almost all others are Feminines, especially such as end in

ātis. *Vanitas*, Vanity.

ādis. *Lampas*, a Lamp.

ax, acis. *Fornax*, a Furnace.

īs. *Sedes*, a Seat.

ētis. *Quies*, Rest.

ēdīs. *Merces*, a Reward.

īd, iōnis. *Natio*, a Nation.

īd, iōnis. *Lectio*, a Reading.

ix, īcīs. *Radix*, a Root.

ix, īcīs. *Nutrix*, a Nurse.

inx, īngīs. *Syrinx*, a Flute.

anx, īncīs. *Lanx*, a Platter.

do, dīnis. *Rubedo*, Redness.

go, gīnis. *Imago*, a Picture.

ux, ucis. *Crux*, a Cross.

īs, īnis. *is* Masc. as *Sanguis*, Blood.

īs, īs. Fem. as *Avis*, a Bird.

4. Nouns of the fourth Declension in *us* are Masculines, in *u* Neuters: as,

A Step. Grad-

A Wave, Fluct-

An Army, Exercit-

An Uproar, Tumult-

Food, Vict-

Fruit, Fruct-

A Knee, Gen-

An Horn, Corn-

5. Nouns of the fifth Declension are all Feminines, except *Meridies* and *Dies*.

A Face, Faci-

A Kind, Speci-

A Thing, R-

Faith, Fid-

Hardness, Duriti-

So much of Substantives; next follows Declination of Adjectives, which are either of the first and second Declensions, as *durus*, or of the third alone, as *grifitis*.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singulariter	Nom.	us	a	um	i	a	a
	Gen.	i	a	i	orum	arum	orum
	Dat.	o	a	o	is	is	is
	Acc.	um	am	um	os	as	a
	Voc.	e	a	um	i	a	a
	Abl.	o	a	o	is	is	is
Pluraliter							

In like manner are declined all Particiles in *tus*, *sus*, *xus*, *rus* and *dus*: Also *mens*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*: Likewise *totus*, *solus*, *unus*, *ullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, *neuter*, *nullus*; saving that these Nine make the Genitive Singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*. ^x *Meus* makes *mi* in the Vocative Case, and *alius*, *aliud*, in the Neuter Gender: ^x And the Six last lack the Vocative Case.

	Masc. Fem.	Neut.		Masc. Fem.	Neut.
Singulariter	is x	e x		es	ia
	ans ens	ans ens			
	ior	ius			
	is			um	
				ium	
				ibus	
Pluraliter					
Acc.	em	e x		es	ia
		ans ens			
		ius			
Voc.	is x	e x		es	ia
	ans ens	ans ens			
	ior	ius			
Abl.	e			ibus	
	i				

Nostras, átris.
Vestras, átris.
Cujas, átris.

N.B. Such

A Practical Grammar.

N.B. Such as end in *us*, *ans* and *ens*, are of all three Genders in the Nominative Case singular, and increase in the Genitive. These with Comparatives, make the Ablative singular both, in *e* and *i*. Others only in *v*, and increase not in the Genitive Case, (except *Vetus.*) Note also, That Comparatives in the Nominative, Accusative and the Vocative Plural, form the Neuter Gender in *a*, and the Genitive in *um*, the rest in *is*, *ium*.

There be three Degrees of Comparison, the		1. Positive.	2. Comparative.	3. Superlative.
Hard, <i>Dur-us.</i>	Bold, <i>Aud-ax.</i>	<i>us ax</i>	more, or <i>er</i>	most, or <i>est</i>
Light, <i>Levis.</i>	Lowly, <i>Suppl-ex.</i>	<i>is ex</i>	<i>-ior</i>	
Loving, <i>Am-ans.</i>	Happy, <i>Fel-ix.</i>	<i>ans ix</i>	<i>-ius</i>	<i>issimus</i>
Great, <i>Ing-ens.</i>	Fierce, <i>Fer-ox.</i>	<i>ens ox</i>		
Fair, <i>Pulch-er.</i>	Sick, <i>Eg-cr.</i>	<i>er</i>	<i>-ior</i>	
Black, <i>Nig-er.</i>	Slow, <i>Pig-er.</i>		<i>-ius</i>	<i>rimus</i>
Piery, <i>Igneus.</i>	Watry, <i>Aqueus.</i>	<i>eus</i>		
Godly, <i>Pius.</i>	Ungodly, <i>Impius.</i>	<i>ius</i>	<i>magis</i>	<i>maxime</i>
Stout, <i>Strenuus.</i>	High, <i>Ardens.</i>	<i>ius</i>		

Except from these Rules, these that follow:

Good,	better,	best,
<i>Bonus,</i>	<i>melior,</i>	<i>optimus,</i>
Bad,	worse,	worst,
<i>Malus,</i>	<i>pejor,</i>	<i>peccimus,</i>
Great,	greater,	greatest,
<i>Magnus,</i>	<i>major,</i>	<i>maximus,</i>
Little,	less,	least,
<i>Parvus,</i>	<i>minor,</i>	<i>minimus,</i>
Much,	more,	most,
<i>Multus,</i>		<i>Plurimus,</i>
<i>Multum,</i>	<i>plus,</i>	<i>Plurimum,</i>
Old,	elder,	eldest,
<i>Vetus,</i>	<i>veterior,</i>	<i>veterrimus,</i>
<i>Senex;</i>	<i>senior,</i>	<i>maximus natu,</i>
	worse,	worst of all,
	<i>deterior,</i>	<i>deterrimus,</i>
Long ago,	former,	first,
<i>Pridem,</i>	<i>prior,</i>	<i>primus,</i>
After,	later,	last,
<i>Post,</i>	<i>posterior,</i>	<i>postremus,</i>

Above,

A Practical Grammar.

Above,	higher,	highest.
<i>Supra,</i>	<i>Superior,</i>	<i>S. supremus.</i>
Below,	lower,	lowest.
<i>Infra,</i>	<i>Inferior,</i>	<i>infimus.</i>
Within,	inward,	inmost.
<i>Intra,</i>	<i>Interior,</i>	<i>intimus.</i>
Without,	more outward,	outmost.
<i>Extra,</i>	<i>exterior,</i>	<i>extimus.</i>
on this side,	nigher hither,	nighest hither.
<i>citra,</i>	<i>citior,</i>	<i>citimus.</i>
beyond,	further off,	farthest.
<i>ultra,</i>	<i>ulterior,</i>	<i>ultimus.</i>
near to,	nearer,	nearest.
<i>prope,</i>	<i>propior,</i>	<i>proximus.</i>
naughty,	naughtier,	naughtiest.
<i>nequam,</i>	<i>nequior,</i>	<i>nequissimus.</i>
A great while,	longer,	very long.
<i>dix,</i>	<i>diutius,</i>	<i>diutissime.</i>
often,	oftener,	very often.
<i>sepe,</i>	<i>sepius,</i>	<i>sepiissime.</i>
late,		very lately.
<i>super,</i>		<i>superius.</i>
rich,	richer,	very rich.
<i>dives,</i>	<i>divior,</i>	<i>divissimus.</i>

Adjectives not Compared are,

Cicur, claudus, canus, calvus,
Degener, dispar, almus, salvus,
Egenus, membrum, magnanimus, intrus,
Jejunus, crispus, unicus, delirus,
Caninus, balbus, furus, vetulus,
Silvestris, mediocris, edentulus. Also,

1. Gentiles, *Romanus, Grecus, &c.*
2. Possessives, *Fraternus, herilis, &c.*
3. Numerals, *Septimus, ternarius, &c.*
4. Diminutives, *Tenellus, tantillus, &c.*
5. Materials, *Aureus, areus, lapideus, ligneus.*
6. Temporals, *Matutinus, festinus, biennis.*
7. Compounds of *gero* and *fero*, *Salutifer, Corniger.*

And

A Practical Grammar.

And Words ending in

1. *bundus*. *Moribundus*, *confabundus*.
2. *imus*. *Biinus*, *trimus*, *maritimus*.
3. *ivus*. *Deliberatus*.
4. *plexus*. *Duplex*, *triplex*.
5. *ster*. *Campester*, *sylvestri*.

Pronouns are these:

	In English,	In Latin,
1. Substantives,	I, we, us.	<i>Ego</i> , <i>nos</i> .
	Thou, thou, ye, you.	<i>Tu</i> , <i>vos</i> .
	He, she, it; him, her.	<i>Ille</i> , <i>iste</i> , <i>ipse</i> .
	They, them.	<i>Illi</i> , <i>isti</i> , <i>ipsi</i> .
	Self, selfon.	<i>Sui</i> .
2. Adjectives.	My, thy, or thine, his, their: <i>Meus</i> , <i>tuis</i> , <i>suus</i> .	
	Our, your: <i>Noster</i> , <i>unser</i> .	
	This, these, that, those: <i>Hic</i> , <i>is</i> .	
	Which, whose, whom, what, who: <i>Quis</i> , <i>quis</i> .	

Ego, *tu*, *sui*, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *is*, *qui* and *quis*, are thus declined:

N. <i>Ego</i> , I.	<i>nos</i> , we.	<i>tu</i> , thou.	<i>oys</i> , ye.
G. <i>Mei</i> , of me.	<i>nosterum</i> , of us.	<i>tui</i> , of thee.	<i>uestrum</i> , of
D. <i>Mibi</i> , to me.	<i>nostre</i> , to us.	<i>tibi</i> , to thee.	<i>estri</i> , you.
A. <i>Me</i> , me.	<i>nobis</i> , us.	<i>tibi</i> , thee.	<i>obis</i> , to you.
V. <i>Caret</i> .	<i>nos</i> , us.	<i>O tu</i> , O thou.	<i>O vos</i> , O ye.
A. à me, from me.	<i>à nobis</i> , from us.	<i>à te</i> , from thee.	<i>à vobis</i> , from you
N. <i>caret</i> .		N. <i>is</i> , <i>ea</i> , <i>id</i> , that.	N. <i>ii</i> , <i>eæ</i> , <i>ea</i> , those.
G. <i>sui</i> , of	<i>himself</i> ,	G. <i>ejus</i> .	G. <i>eorum</i> , <i>earum</i> , <i>eo-</i>
D. <i>fibi</i> , to	<i>or</i>	D. <i>et</i> .	D. <i>iis</i> , <i>veleis</i> . (<i>rum</i>).
A. <i>se</i> ,	<i>them-</i>	A. <i>eum</i> , <i>eam</i> , <i>id</i> .	A. <i>eos</i> , <i>eas</i> , <i>ea</i> .
V.	<i>selves</i> .	V.	V.
A. à se, from		A. <i>eo</i> , <i>ed</i> , <i>eb</i> .	A. <i>iis</i> , <i>vel eis</i> .
He, she, that.		they, those.	
N. <i>iste</i> , <i>ista</i> , <i>istud</i> .		N. <i>isti</i> , <i>istæ</i> , <i>ista</i> .	
G. <i>istius</i> , of.		G. <i>istarum</i> , <i>istarum istorum</i> .	
D. <i>isti</i> , to.		D. <i>istis</i> .	
A. <i>istum</i> , <i>istam</i> , <i>istud</i> .		A. <i>istos</i> , <i>istas</i> , <i>ista</i> .	
V.		V.	
A. <i>isto</i> , <i>istâ</i> , <i>isto</i> , from.		A. <i>istis</i> .	

So are declined *ille* and *ipse*, saving that *ipse* maketh *ipsum*, not *ipsud* in the Neuter Gender.

N. *qui*,

N. quis, quæ, quod.	N. qui, quæ, quæ,	Masc. Neut.
G. cuius.	G. quorum, quarum, quorum.	N. quisquis, quic-
D. cui. (quod.)	D. quibus vel queis.	quid.
A. quem, quam.	A. quos, quas, quæ.	At. quicquid.
V. (qui).	V.	Abl. quoquo, qua-
A. quo, quæ, quo vel	A. quibus vel queis.	quæ, quoquo.

So is *quis* declined, but that it hath *quid* in the Neuter Gender; and also thete that follow:

<i>Quis</i> -	<i>nam,</i>	<i>dam,</i>	<i>Eo-quis,</i>
	<i>piam,</i>	<i>vis,</i>	<i>Ne-quis,</i>
	<i>quam,</i>	<i>liber,</i>	<i>Ali-quis,</i>
	<i>que,</i>	<i>cunque.</i>	<i>Nun-quis,</i>
	<i>putas.</i>		<i>Si-quis.</i>

Exceptions from the Rules concerning Nouns and the Declensions.

1. All Neuters make the Nominative, Accusative and Vocative the same in both Numbers, and in the Plural end all in *a*.
2. *Filia* and *nata* make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *is* or *abus*; *Dea*, *mula*, *equa*, *liberta* in *abus* only.
3. In the Second Declension, if the Voc. *O Deus*, *fili*, *geni*. Nominative Case 2. Be a Proper Name in *ius*, it makes the Vocative in *i*.
4. *Apollo* and *Duo* are thus declined:

<i>Amb-</i>	<i>orūm</i>	<i>obus</i>	<i>os</i>	<i>obus</i>
<i>Du-</i>	<i>arūm</i>	<i>abus</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>abus</i>
	<i>orūm</i>	<i>obus</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>obus</i>
5. To the three first in *as*, *es*, *e*. These usually make the Acc. sing. in *w*; but *eus* makes *ea*, and its Gen. *eos*: Also *e* the Gen. *es*, and *o*, *us*; *es* the Voc. & Abl. *e* or *a*. 3d. *a*, *as*, *an*, *ir*, *i*, *is*, *in*, *on*, *us*, *o*, whose Accusative singular ends in *a*, Plural in *as* (except Neuters) Gen. sometimes in *dos*, *eos*, *ios*, *yos*.

Nouns that differ variously in the Terminations from the common road.

Of the first Declension, *Filia, nata, dea, libetra, equa, mula, serva, con-*

serva, asina, socia, anima, make *i*; and *abus, Dat. Pl.*

Nouns in *us* of the second Declension make the Vocative in *e*; *Deus* and other Nouns ending in *us* are Atticisms.

The Accusative singular of the third Declension ends in *em*, but these in *im*:

Vis, ravis, sitis, charybdis, tussis,
Mephitis, cannabis, Maguderis, amuffis,
Præsepis, syrtis, opis, pelvis, buris,
Sinapis, cucumis, Leucaspis, securis,
Albis, Fabaris, Bætis, Tanis, Tigris,
Araris, Athesis, Ligeris, Tiberis, Tibris.

em and *im* these;

Aqualis, cutis, turris, vestis, navis,
Sementis, puppis, bipennis, febris, clavis and strigilis.

Ablatives singular of the third Declension ends in *e*; but

1. Neuters in *al, er, e*, make *i*, but *far, hepar, iudar, nether, make e*.
2. Adjectives with *e* in the Neuter, Names of Months in *is* and *er, memor,* *immemor*, make *i* in the Ablative: *Affinis, rivalis, familiaris, contuber-*
nalis, popularis, sodalis, edilis, annalis, bipennis, natalis, bipennis, used
 Adjectively *i*, Substantively *e*.

Nouns in *im* in the Accusative make *i* only in the Ablative; but *Bæte,*
site are read.

Some make *i* and *e* in the Ablative: as

They that make *im* and *em* in the Accusative: Adjectives of one Termination: Particles and Participials in *ni*, (unless put) absolute: Verbs in *trix* taken Substantively, together with *vixrix* and *ultrix*: Adjectives of the Comparative Degrees, *par*, the Adjective *i*: Substantive *e*: and *com-*
par, impar, uber, degener, dives, locuplat, Arpinas,

And also, *Classis, collis, finis, fustis,*

Ignis, imbris, vectis, postis,

Orbis, ovis, civis, avis,

Unguis, pars, furfur, navis,

Occiput, sors, supellex, fordes,

Pus, Carthago, Sidon, Lacedæmon,

Tibur, Anxur, and Sycyon.

Neuters

A Practical Grammar.

Neuters of the third Declension make *a*, or *ia*;

a, whose Ablative singular ends only in *e*, *ea*, whose Ablative singular ends only in *i*, *ore* and *i*, but *vetus*, *uber*, *bicorpor*, *tricorpor*, *vericolor*, *unicolor*, make *a*.

Also Comparatives have *a*, except *plus*, *plura vel pluria*.

1. The Genitive Plural of the third Declension ends in *um*; but They that make *i* only, or *i* and *e* in the Ablative singular make *ium* in the Genitive Plural, except Comparatives; words ending in *ex*, from *factus*, *memor*, *immemor*, *inops*, *uber*, *compos*, *impos*, *impuber*, *puber*, *dixer*, *degener*, *congener*, *tricorpor*.

2. Nouns not increasing of the third Declension make *ium*, but *juvenis*, *panis*, *canis*, and words of three fillables make *um*.

3. Words only Plurals have the Genitive in *ium*, but *opes*, *primores*, *le-mures*, *caelites*, *celeres*, *luceres*, and *proceres*, make *um*.

4. Words of one fillable ending in a liquid Consonant, as *par*, *parium*, but *ren*, *splen*, and *fur*, make *um*.

5. All words ending in the Nominative singular in two Consonants, or a double Consonant make *ium*, but *celebs*, *consors*, *hyems*, *judex*, *senex*, *gryps*, *lynx*, *spbinx*, *prex* and *frux*, out of use, make *um*: So Nouns from *capio*, as *auceps*, *forceps*, *manceps*, &c. And words that end in *ay* in Greek, as *Arabs*, *Aethiops*, *Chalybs*, *Cyclops*, *Phalanx*, make *um*.

Lastly, These Monosyllables, as, *mas*, *vas*, *bes*, *lis*, *glis*, *dis*, *vis*, *cos*, *dos*, *os*, and *mus*, make *ium*, but *pes*, *præs*, *mos*, *flos*, *thus*, *crus*, *sus*, *grus*, *laus*, *fraus*, *bos*, make *um*.

The Dative Plural of the third Declension ends in *ibus*, but *bos* makes *bobus* and *bubus*, and *Cicero* has *subibus* for *subus*.

The Dative Plural of the fourth Declension ends in *ibus*, but *specus*, *artus*, *lacus*, *tribus*, *portus*, make *ubus*; *acus* and *quercus*, have no Dative Plural; but *ficus* has *ficis* in *Pliny*, &c. *Quæstus*, *portus*, *genu* and *veru*, make both *ibus* and *ubus*.

A Practical Grammar.

Rules for Genders of Noun-Substantives.

- Nouns Substantives
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Proper, to-wit, Names of the | 1. Heathen Gods, Men, and other Male-Creatures, are all Masculines, howsoever they end. |
| | 2. Countries, Islands, Trees, Heathen Goddesses, Women, and other Females, all Feminines. |
| 2. Common of the | 1. First and fifth Declension are of the Feminine Gender. |
| | 2. Second and fourth, such as end in <i>er</i> , <i>ir</i> and <i>us</i> , are of the Masculine, in <i>um</i> and <i>u</i> of the Neuter. |
| | 3. Of the third Declension Nouns ending in |
- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. <i>an</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>on</i> , <i>er</i> , <i>ex</i> , <i>or</i> , <i>os</i> , <i>il</i> , <i>ul</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>ans</i> , <i>ens</i> , <i>unx</i> , are, for the most part, Masculines. | 1. <i>an</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>on</i> , <i>er</i> , <i>ex</i> , <i>or</i> , <i>os</i> , <i>il</i> , <i>ul</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>ans</i> , <i>ens</i> , | |
| | 2. <i>as</i> , <i>es</i> , <i>is</i> , <i>ax</i> , <i>ix</i> , <i>ux</i> , <i>s</i> , or <i>x</i> after a Consonant, <i>io</i> , <i>do</i> , <i>go</i> , most Feminines. | 2. <i>as</i> , <i>es</i> , <i>is</i> , <i>ax</i> , <i>ix</i> , <i>ux</i> , <i>s</i> , or <i>x</i> after a Consonant, <i>io</i> , <i>do</i> , <i>go</i> , most Feminines. |
| | 3. <i>ma</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>al</i> , <i>ar</i> , <i>el</i> , <i>en</i> , <i>ur</i> , <i>us</i> , <i>ut</i> , almost all Neuters. | 3. <i>ma</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>al</i> , <i>ar</i> , <i>el</i> , <i>en</i> , <i>ur</i> , <i>us</i> , <i>ut</i> , almost all Neuters. |

Except from these general Rules:

- I. Names of Trees. 1. Masculines, *spinus* and *oleaster*.
2. Neuters, *fiser*, *suber*, *thus*, *robur*, *acer*.
- II. Of the first Declension. 1. Masculines, such as denote the Actions or Offices of Men, and Males: as *Poeta*, *scriba*, &c.
2. Commons: *Auriga*, *dama*, *talpa*, *verna*, and Compounds in *a*, derived of a Verb.
- III. Of the second Declension in *us*. 1. Femines. 1. Such as betoken the Relations, Actions, or Offices of Females.
2. Many Greek Nouns in *us*, (not *ens*).
3. *Humus*, *domus*, *alvus*, *solus*, *vannus*.
2. Neuters: *Virus*, *pelagus*, *vulcus*, *penus*.
- IV. Of the fourth Declension: *Ficus*, *acus*, *porticus*, *tribus*, *manus*, *idus*, all Feminines.
- V. Of the fifth Declension: *Dies* of the Common Gender, and *Meridies* of the Masculine.
- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. <i>on</i> . <i>Sindon</i> , <i>gorgon</i> , <i>icon</i> , <i>amazon</i> , Feminines.
2. <i>er</i> . <i>Verber</i> , <i>iter</i> , <i>tuber</i> , <i>uber</i> , <i>ver</i> , <i>cadaver</i> , <i>spinter</i> , <i>zinziber</i> , <i>laser</i> , <i>cicer</i> , <i>piper</i> , <i>papaver</i> , <i>fiser</i> , Neuters. | 1. <i>on</i> . <i>Sindon</i> , <i>gorgon</i> , <i>icon</i> , <i>amazon</i> , Feminines. | |
| | 2. <i>er</i> . <i>Verber</i> , <i>iter</i> , <i>tuber</i> , <i>uber</i> , <i>ver</i> , <i>cadaver</i> , <i>spinter</i> , <i>zinziber</i> , <i>laser</i> , <i>cicer</i> , <i>piper</i> , <i>papaver</i> , <i>fiser</i> , Neuters. | |
| | 3. <i>ens</i> . <i>Mens</i> , <i>gens</i> , <i>lens</i> , <i>dis</i> , <i>tis</i> , Feminines; <i>Nefrens</i> , Common Femines, <i>Supellec</i> , <i>carex</i> , <i>pellcx</i> , <i>vibex</i> .
4. <i>ex</i> . Commons, <i>Senex</i> , <i>judex</i> , <i>vindex</i> , <i>imbrex</i> , <i>opifex</i> , <i>forfex</i> , <i>aruspex</i> , and other Compounds ending in <i>ex</i> or <i>spex</i> ; also <i>Pitmex</i> , <i>cortex</i> , <i>obex</i> , <i>filex</i> , <i>index</i> .
5. <i>il</i> . <i>Strigil</i> , Neuter. | 3. <i>ens</i> . <i>Mens</i> , <i>gens</i> , <i>lens</i> , <i>dis</i> , <i>tis</i> , Feminines; <i>Nefrens</i> , Common Femines, <i>Supellec</i> , <i>carex</i> , <i>pellcx</i> , <i>vibex</i> . |
| | | 4. <i>ex</i> . Commons, <i>Senex</i> , <i>judex</i> , <i>vindex</i> , <i>imbrex</i> , <i>opifex</i> , <i>forfex</i> , <i>aruspex</i> , and other Compounds ending in <i>ex</i> or <i>spex</i> ; also <i>Pitmex</i> , <i>cortex</i> , <i>obex</i> , <i>filex</i> , <i>index</i> . |
| | | 5. <i>il</i> . <i>Strigil</i> , Neuter. |

V. Of the third Declension from

Masculines in

6. *ul.* *Praeful, exul, Commons.*
7. *or.* { 1. *Arbor, Fem. and autor, Com.*
2. *Cor, aquor, ador, marmor, Neuter.*
8. *os.* { 1. *Feminines, Dor, os, Eos, arbos.*
2. *Commons, Custos, nepos, bos, sacerdos.*
3. *Neuters, os, Coris, a mouth.*
{ *offis, a bone.*
9. *ans.* *Glans, f. infans, c.*
10. *o.* *Caro, f. homo, nemo, c.*
1. *as.* *Vas, vādis, mas, āris, gigas, elephas, adamas, Agragias, Garanias, Masc. anas, ātis, Com. vas, vasis, Neut.*
2. *ax.* Some Greek Nouns.
1. *Masculines, Bes, Cres, pres, pes, tāpes, verres, Curas, lebes, magnes, aries, paries, fōmes, limes, stipes, termes, poples, ames, cespis, palmes, trames, gurges, tudes.*
3. *es.* { 2. *Commons, Heres, Antistes, Miles, interpres, pēdes, comes, hospes, ales, præses, equēs, obses, vates.*
4. *ix.* *Varix, fornix, calix, natrix, īcis, Mastix, īgis, Onyx, bombyx, Masculines.*
5. *io.* *Senio, ternio, curculio, opilio, mulio, and others in io, denoting a body, Masculines.*

Feminines in

- Masculi sunt amnis, natalis, aqualis, ab aſſe.*
Nata; ut centuſis: quibus adde lienis, & orbis,
Callis, caulis, ſollis, collis, menſis, & enſis,
Fuſſis, funis, panis, penis, crinis, & ignis,
Caſſis, fascis, torris, ſentis, pifcis, & unguis,
Hifce lapis, vermis, veltis, cum poſtis, & axis,
Et ſanguis, vomis, cucumis, glis, mugilis, addas.
- Communis generis cenchris ſunt atq; ſodalit;*
Torquis, & extorris, patruelis, perq; duellis,
Affinis, juvenis, teſtis, civis, canis, hoflis;
His jungas corbis, clavis, cum reſte, canalis,
Atq; ſemis, finis, ſamnis, pulvis, cinis, anguis.
- Mascu-
lines.*
- 7. **xx.** Conjuſx and aux; with its Compounds, Common.*
- 8. **s** and **x** after a Conſonant, except Mons, pons, fons, M. calx, C.*

Neuters in

1. *al.* *Annibal, M. sal, M. and N.*
2. *ar.* *Lar and ſalar, M.*
3. *en.* *Pecten, lien, ren, ſplen, lichen, atagen, tibicen, tubicen, hymen, M. ſiren, F. Cornicen, C.*
4. *ur.* *Furfur, vultur, turtur, M. fur, Ligur, augur, C.*
5. *us.* *Mas, lepus, Masc. Opus, untis, pecus, ūlis; and ſuch as in-*
crease long in { udis, { uris, { Feminines.
untis,

Of Irregular Nouns out of the Westminster-Introduction.

IRegular Nouns are such as vary from the common way of Declining, and either

- I. Have too much in
1. The Nominative, as

*Baculus, um, a Staff.
Acetabula, um, a Saucer.
Aranea, eus, a Spider.
Antidotus, um, an Antidote.
Alabaster, strum, Alabaster.
Cepa, e, an Onion.
Postulatio, atum, a Postulation.
Concursio, sis, a Concourse.*

*Attagen, ena, a Snite.
Hebdomas, da, a Week.
Lampas, ada, a Lamp.
Juventus, ta, Youth.
Senectus, ta, Old Age.
Avarities, tia, Covetousness.
Materies, ia, Matter.*

Some Proper Names which have both the Greek and Latin Termination, as

<i>Ulysses, eus.</i>	<i>Geta, tes.</i>	<i>Perse, eus.</i>
<i>Adonis, eus.</i>	<i>Ligur, gus.</i>	<i>Simo, on.</i>
<i>Agamemnon, o.</i>	<i>Menander, drus.</i>	<i>Thimber, brus.</i>
<i>Amazon, o.</i>	<i>Palemo, on.</i>	<i>Ode, da.</i>
<i>Evander, drus.</i>		

2. Other cases; as *Ancil-ia, ium & iorum, Saturnal-ia, ium, & iorum, jecur, oris & inoris*, the Liver. And these Names following which retain the Greek Termination with the Latin in the Genitive.

<i>Orestes, e, is.</i>	<i>Paschas, a, & atis.</i>	<i>Glomus, i, eris.</i>
<i>Orontes, e, is.</i>	<i>Sequester, i, & tris.</i>	<i>Mulciber, eri, eris.</i>
<i>Laches, a, etis.</i>	<i>Oedipus, } i, & odis.</i>	And other Neuters, especially Names of Feasts.
<i>Calchas, a, antis.</i>	<i>Polipus, } i, & odis.</i>	

Likewise Neuters in *ma* make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *matis* and *matibus*; as *Dog-ma, Poe-ma, Quinquat-r-ia, is & ibus.*

3. Declension; as *Laurus, pinus, colus, cornus*, which make the Genitive singular, the Nominative, Accusative and Vocative Plural in *us* the Ablative singular in *u* of the fourth, other Cases of the second Declension.

<i>S. { N. Domus, }</i>	<i>{ G. i, us,</i>	<i>{ D. ui,</i>	<i>{ Ac. um,</i>	<i>{ V. us,</i>	<i>{ A. o.</i>
<i>P. { N. Domus, }</i>	<i>{ G. orum, uum, }</i>	<i>{ D. ibus,</i>	<i>{ Ac. os, us,</i>	<i>{ V. us,</i>	<i>{ A. ibus.</i>

II. Have

II. Have too little, and want

1. Number, either

1. Singular. Names of

Saturnalia.

1. Feasts : as

*Parentalia.**Compitalia.**Olympia.**Bacchanalia.**Vinalia.**Nemea,**Orgia.**Ithmia.**Palaria.**Dionisia.**Pythia.**Batualia.*

And 2. some Cities : as

*Bajæ.**Gabij.**Artaxata.**Fesula.**Locri.**Battra.**Fregellæ.**Athene.**Susa.**Gades.*

3. Certain particular Nouns here mentioned :

Acta, Deeds.*Calendæ*, Calends of the Months.*Esquilliae*, a Mountain in Rome.*Adversaria*, Posting-books, Journals.*Cancelli*, Lattices.*Eumenides*, Furies.*Ædes*, an House.*Cæreres*, bounds whence Race-Horses started.*Excubiae*, Watches and Wards.*Alpes*, the Alps.*Castra*, a Camp.*Exequiae*, Ceremonies performed at Funerals.*Ambages*, Preambles.*Cete*, a Whale.*Exsta*, Intraills of Beasts.*Anales*, Chronicles of things done from year to year.*Clitelleæ*, a Pannel or Pack-saddle.*Exuviae*, things that we put off.*Antes*, the uttermost ranks of Vines.*Codicilli*, Epistles, Letters Patents of a Prince.*Fasces*, a bundle of Rods carried before the Roman Consuls, as Ensigns of Authority.*Antie*, Womens Forelocks.*Comitia*, an Assembly.*Fasti*, Registers Books.*Apine*, Trifles.*Compita*, Cross Ways.*Fauces*, Jaws.*Argutiae*, Smartness or Briskness.*Crepundia*, Rattles.*Feriae*, Holy-days.*Arma*, Weapons.*Cunabula*, Cradles.*Fines*, the Borders of a Country.*Bellarria*, Junkets.*Cuneæ*, Cradles.*Fores*, Doors.*Bigæ*, a Cart with two Horses.*Decimæ*, Tythes.*Furfures*, the Scurf of the Head.*Blanditiae*, Fair Words.*Diræ*, Curves.*Gemini*, Twins.*Caule*, Sheepcots.*Divitiae*, Riches.*Gerræ*,*Cælitæ*, Heavenly Inhabitants.*Donaria*, Offerings to the Gods.*Dryades*, Goddesses of the Woods.

<i>Gerræ</i> , Hurdles made of Twigs.	<i>None</i> , Nones.	<i>Salebra</i> , rough places.
<i>Gesta</i> , famous Exploits.	<i>Nuge</i> , Trifles.	<i>Scala</i> , Stairs.
<i>Hiberna</i> , Soldiers Winter Quarters.	<i>Nares</i> , Nostrils.	<i>Scopæ</i> , a Besom.
<i>Idus</i> , Ides of a Month.	<i>Oblivia</i> , Forgetfulness.	<i>Scruta</i> , old Raggs.
<i>Ilia</i> , the Guts.	<i>Opes</i> , Riches.	<i>Singuli</i> , each.
<i>Inducie</i> , Truce.	<i>Optimates</i> , Grandees.	<i>Stativa</i> , a standing Camp.
<i>Indigetes</i> , Demy Gods.	<i>Phalerae</i> , Horse-Trap-pings.	<i>Spolia</i> , Spoils.
<i>Ineptiæ</i> , Foolery.	<i>Plagæ</i> , Hunters Nets.	<i>Superi</i> , the Gods above.
<i>Inferia</i> , Sacrifices performed to Devils.	<i>Plerique</i> , Many.	<i>Suppetia</i> , Aid or Help.
<i>Laætes</i> , small Guts.	<i>Plures</i> , More.	<i>Symplegades</i> , the Name of two Islands.
<i>Lamentæ</i> , Lamentations.	<i>Poſteri</i> , Posterity.	<i>Taphra</i> , the Name of a City.
<i>Lares</i> , Household Gods.	<i>Primores</i> , Nobles.	<i>Tenebra</i> , Darkness.
<i>Lautia vel Lautia</i> , Allowances for the Maintenance of Foreign Embassadors.	<i>Proceres</i> , Peers.	<i>Tesqua</i> , rough places.
<i>Lemures</i> , Hobgoblins.	<i>Parapherna</i> , all things that Women bring their Husbands, besides a Portion.	<i>Therme</i> , Baths.
<i>Liberi</i> , Children.	<i>Præbia</i> , Amulets or Charms hung about Childrens Necks.	<i>Tonſille</i> , the Glanders.
<i>Litteræ</i> , Learning.	<i>Præcordia</i> , Midriff.	<i>Trice</i> , Gugaws.
<i>Luftra</i> , Dens of wild Beasts.	<i>Primitiæ</i> , First-fruits.	<i>Valvæ</i> , folding Doors.
<i>Magalia</i> ,	<i>Quadrige</i> , a Cart with four Horses.	<i>Verbera</i> , Stripes.
<i>Magaria</i> ,	<i>Quirites</i> , Romans.	<i>Vergiliae</i> , the seven Stars.
<i>Mapalia</i> ,	<i>Quisquiliæ</i> , the refuse of things.	<i>Verenda</i> , the privy Parts of a Man or a Woman.
<i>Majores</i> , Ancestors.	<i>Rapicia</i> , the tender Leaves of Rapes.	<i>Vindicæ</i> , an Assertion of ones Liberty. A Rejoynder in Law.
<i>Magnata</i> , Pomanders, Wash-balls.	<i>Reliquiæ</i> , Relicks.	<i>Vinacea</i> , Grape-stones.
<i>Magnalia</i> , great and wonderful Works.	<i>Roſtra</i> , Pulpits.	<i>Vitalia</i> , Vitals.
<i>Minutia</i> , Mites.	<i>Sales</i> , Jefts.	
<i>Multitia</i> , fine Clothes.		
<i>Mina</i> , Threatnings		

2. Plural. 1. Proper Names. 2. Most Names of Corn, Spices, Liquors, Metals, Arts, Vices, Virtues, Diseases and Ages, Except *Fabæ*, *Lupini*, *Zizania*, *Avene*, *Pices*, *Ceræ*, *Cardui*, *Urticæ*, *Malvae*, *Cicutæ*, *Papaveræ*, *Rosæ*, *Lilia*, *Aquaæ*, *Vina*, *Multa*, *Æra*, *Orichalca*, *Electra*, with these other particular Nouns here mentioned, that follow, that either want the Plural, or have such Cases as are here set down, or else have it very seldom.

<i>Adeps</i> , Fatness.	<i>Gaza</i> , Riches.	<i>Muscus</i> , Mois.
<i>Ævum</i> , <i>a</i> , an Age.	<i>Genius</i> , an attendant Angel, good or bad.	<i>Mustum</i> , <i>a</i> , Metheglin.
<i>Aer</i> , the Air.	<i>Gloria</i> , <i>as</i> , Glory.	<i>Mundus</i> , Womens Decking.
<i>Album</i> , a Muster-roll.	<i>Gluten</i> ; Glue.	
<i>Allium</i> , <i>a</i> , Garlick.		
<i>Arena</i> , Sand.		
<i>Barba</i> , a Beard.	<i>Halec</i> , the Pickle of an Herring.	<i>Nihilum</i> , Nothing.
<i>Bilis</i> , Melancholy.	<i>Hara</i> , an Hoggs-stye.	<i>Nitrum</i> , Salt Petre.
<i>Cæstus</i> , (<i>r.</i>) Woman's Belt.	<i>Hepar</i> , a Liver.	<i>Oblivio</i> , Forgetfulness.
<i>Callum</i> , Brawny skin.	<i>Hilum</i> , the black speck of a Bean.	<i>Pallor</i> , (<i>r.</i>) Paleness.
<i>Carcer</i> , (<i>r.</i>) a Prison.	<i>Hordeum</i> , <i>a</i> , Barley.	<i>Paupertas</i> , (<i>r.</i>) Poverty.
<i>Clavus</i> , (<i>r.</i>) a Door-nail.	<i>Humus</i> , the Ground.	<i>Pax</i> , Peace.
<i>Cholera</i> , Choler.	<i>Indoles</i> , towardliness.	<i>Pelagus</i> , the Sea.
<i>Crocus</i> , Saffron.	<i>Jubar</i> , a Sun-beam.	<i>Penum</i> , Meat and Drink.
<i>Cruor</i> , <i>es</i> , (<i>r.</i>) Blood.	<i>Justitium</i> , a Vacation.	<i>Pituita</i> , Flegm, or Rheum.
<i>Cutis</i> , (<i>r.</i>) Skin.	<i>Juventus</i> , Youth.	<i>Plebs</i> , the Common People.
<i>Fama</i> , <i>as</i> , Fame.	<i>Lac</i> , Milk.	<i>Pontus</i> , the Sea.
<i>Fames</i> , Hunger.	<i>Lethum</i> , Death.	<i>Proles</i> , <i>es</i> , an Off-spring.
<i>Far</i> , <i>rra</i> , Bread-Corn.	<i>Limus</i> , Mud.	<i>Prosapia</i> , a Pedigree.
<i>Fascinum</i> , a bewitching.	<i>Lues</i> , a Murrain.	<i>Pubes</i> , <i>es</i> , ripeness of Age.
<i>Fel</i> , <i>lla</i> , Gall.	<i>Luculentia</i> , fine speches.	<i>Pudor</i> , <i>es</i> , (<i>r.</i>) Shame.
<i>Fimus</i> , Dung.	<i>Lutum</i> , <i>a</i> , Clay.	<i>Ros</i> , <i>es</i> , (<i>r.</i>) Dew.
<i>Forum</i> , <i>a</i> , a Market-place.	<i>Lux</i> , Light.	<i>Rus</i> , <i>ra</i> , the Country.
<i>Fuga</i> , <i>as</i> , a flight.	<i>Macellum</i> , a Butcher's Stall, Shambles.	<i>Sal</i> , <i>es</i> , (<i>r.</i>) Salt.
<i>Fumus</i> , Smoke.	<i>Mel</i> , <i>lla</i> , Honey.	<i>Salum</i> , the salt Sea.
<i>Galla</i> , Galls, or Shoe-makers Ayls.	<i>Meridies</i> , Noon-day.	<i>Salus</i> .
	<i>Metus</i> , <i>us</i> , (<i>r.</i>) Fear.	

<i>Salus</i> , Health.	<i>Sol, es, (r.)</i> the Sun.	<i>Valetudo</i> , Health.
<i>Sanies</i> , an ulcerous Corruption.	<i>Solum, a, (r.)</i> a Throne, or Chair of State.	<i>Velocitas</i> , Swiftness.
<i>Senium</i> , Old Age.	<i>Sopor</i> , Sleep.	<i>Ver</i> , the Spring-time.
<i>Sene^ctus, tes, (r.)</i> Old Age.	<i>Tubes</i> , a Consumption.	<i>Vigor</i> , Liveliness.
<i>Siler</i> , an Osier.	<i>Talio</i> , like for like.	<i>Vinum, a</i> , Wine.
<i>Silex, ces</i> , Flint.	<i>Tellus</i> , the Earth.	<i>Virus</i> , Poison.
<i>Sitis</i> , Thirst.	<i>Thus, ra</i> , Frankincense.	<i>Viscum</i> , Birdlime.
<i>Situs, us</i> , Scituation.	<i>Timor, (r.)</i> Fear.	<i>Vita</i> , Life.
<i>Soboles</i> , an Off-spring.	<i>Tuffis</i> , Cough.	<i>Vitrum</i> , Glass.
<i>Solum</i> , a Soil.		<i>Vulgus</i> , Common-People.

2. Case, as

1. Aptots, which have 1. the same ending in all Cases in singular only.
 2. Both Numbers, *Gummi, frangi, pondo, nequam*.
 3. The Plural only, *Tempe, tot, quot*, and all Cardinal Numbers from *quatuor* to *centum*.

2. Monoptots, which have one Case only, as *Noctu, natu, jussu, injusu, astu, promptu, permisu, inficias, incitas, nauici, expes*.

3. Diptots, which have two Cases only, as *Fors, forte, impetis-te, tabi, tabo, repetund-arum-is, suppeti-æ-as*.

4. Triptots, which have three Cases :

1. Of one ending, viz. Nom. Acc. and Voc. as *Cete, fas, nefas*.
 2. Of two endings, as Nom. Acc. *Tantudem*, Gen. *tantidem*.

5. Tetraprots, which have four Cases only, as

N. { *Nemo, Vesper,* } D. { *Nemini, Vesperi,* } Acc. { *Neminem, Vesperum,* } Abl. { *Nemine, Vespere.* }

G. *Precis*, D. *Preci*, Acc. *Precem*, Abl. *Prece*.

III. Change their

1. Gender, and are of one Gender in the Singular Number, and another in the Plural.

	Singular.	Plural.	
Masc.	<i>Sibulus,</i>		Masc. Neut.
	<i>Pangaeus,</i>		<i>a.</i>
	<i>Infernus,</i>		
	<i>Focus,</i>		
	<i>Locus,</i>	<i>i,</i>	<i>a.</i>
Neut.	<i>Rastrum,</i>		
	<i>Frenum,</i>		
	<i>Capistrum,</i>		
	<i>Filum,</i>		
	<i>Cælum,</i>	<i>i.</i>	
Fem.	<i>Siser,</i>	<i>es.</i>	
	<i>Pergamus,</i>		Neut.
	<i>Hierosolyma</i>		<i>a.</i>
Neut.	<i>Carbasus,</i>		
	<i>Nundinum,</i>		Fem.
	<i>Epulum,</i>		
	<i>Balneum,</i>	<i>e.</i>	
	<i>Delicium,</i>		

2. Manner of Declining, as

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Vas, vas,</i>	<i>vasa, vasorum.</i>
<i>Vis,</i>	<i>vires.</i>
<i>Iter, itineris.</i>	

3. Both Gender, and Flexion,

as *Supellex, supellectilis,*
Plur. *supellectilia.*

A V E R B hath

I. Four Conjugations, known by the first person singular, which ends in the

1. First in *o* with a Consonant next before *o.* [Except some few in *eo*, and more in *io*, to be learn'd by Use.]

2. Second in *eo.*

3. Third in *o*, to be learn'd out of a Book.

4. Fourth in *io.*

Preterpl. Supines.

avi, atum, atu.

ui, u.

iu, itum, itu.

Which make the

A Practical Grammar.

Signs.

1. Indicative, which hath five Tenses,	1. Present-tense, 2. Preterim-perfect-tense, 3. Preterperfect-tense, 4. Preterplus-perfect-tense, 5. Future-tense,	Active, do, doft, doth. Passive, am, art, is, are. Active, did, didst. Passive, was, wast, were. Active, have, hast, hath. Pass. have been, hast been, hath been. Active, had, hadst. Passive, had been, hadst been. Active, shall or will, shalt or wilt. Pass. shall or will be, shalt or wilt be.
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2. Imperative,	Active, let. Passive, let be.
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II. Four Moods,

Signs.

3. Potential,	May or can in the Future-Tense, Might, would, Preterimperf. alone, be. could, should, Preterperf. have, in the Past or ought in the Preterplus. had, five, been.
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4. Infinitive,	1. Active, 2. Passive,	1. Pres. and Preterimperf. to. 2. Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. to have or had. 3. Future-tense, to hereafter. 1. Pres. and Preterimperf. to be. 2. Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. to have or had been. 3. Future-tense, to be hereafter.
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N. B. The Potential Mood is called Subjunctive when it hath the Indicative Signs, and is joyned with *Quamvis, quamquam, ne, cum, quod, uti, licet, ut, si, &c. utinamne, quin.*

N. 2. To the Infinitive belong also four Cases singular of the Participle *ans*, called Gerunds, and besides two Supines, *viz.* the

1. Genitive in <i>di</i> , as <i>amandi</i> of loving, set after certain Substantives and Adjectives which govern a Genitive Case.
2. Ablative in <i>do</i> , as <i>amando</i> in loving, put either alone or after one of these Prepositions, <i>A, ab, de, e, ex, cum in pro.</i>
3. Nominative in <i>dum</i> , put alone or absolutely with the Verb <i>est.</i>
4. Accusative in <i>dum</i> , put after <i>Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante.</i>

Two Supines 1. First in *um*, to; as *amatum*, to love.
ending the 2. Second in *u*, to be; as *amatu*, to be loved.

Of Participles there are four kinds, one of the

- 1. Present-tense, whose English ends in *ing*, his Latin in *ans* or *ens*; as *lov-ing*, *am-ans*; *read-ing*, *leg-ens*.
- 2. Preterperfect-tense, whose English ends in *d*, *t*, or *n*, his Latin in *tus*, *sus*, *xus*; as *lov-ed*, *ama-tus*; *knit*, *ne-xus*; *seen*, *vi-sus*.
- 3. Future, in *rus*, to or about to; as *Lecturus* to read, or about to read.
- 4. Future in *dus*, to be; as *legendum*, to be read.

N. B. Certain Verbs in *or* are Englished with Active Signs only, and called Deponents; some with either Active or Passive, and therefore called Commons. Others in *o*, with Passive Signs only, thence termed Neuter Passives: Of which three sorts,

1. In Termination, as *mereo*, *mestus*, to mourn.
2. In Signification, as *vapulo*, to be beaten.
3. In Termination and Signification, *gaudeo*, *gauvisus*, to be glad.

The Formation of Verbs from their Radical Tenses.

From <i>Amo</i>	<i>Am</i>	<i>bam</i> , Pr. Imp. <i>bo</i> , Future. <i>re</i> , Pr. Inf. <i>ns</i> , Par. pr.	<i>veram</i> , Pr. pl. Ind. <i>verim</i> , Pr. pot. Preter-Perf. <i>vissim</i> , Pr. pl. po.
are formed			<i>vero</i> , Fu. po.

From <i>Doceo</i>	<i>Doce</i>	<i>bam</i> , Pr. Imp. <i>bo</i> , Fut. Ind. <i>re</i> , Pr. Inf. <i>ns</i> , Par. pr.	<i>eram</i> , Pr. pl. In. <i>erim</i> , Pr. pot. Preter-Perf. <i>issem</i> , Pr. pl. pot. <i>ero</i> , Fu. po.
are formed			

From <i>Lego</i>	<i>Leg-</i>	<i>ebam</i> , Pr. Imp. <i>am</i> , Future. <i>ere</i> , Pr. Inf. <i>ens</i> , Par. pr.	<i>eram</i> , Pr. pl. In. <i>erim</i> , Pr. pot. Preter-Perf. <i>issem</i> , Pr. pl. po. <i>ero</i> , Fut. po.
are formed			

From <i>Audio</i>	<i>Audi</i>	<i>ebam</i> , Pr. Imp. <i>am</i> , Fut. <i>re</i> , Pr. Inf. <i>ens</i> , Par. pr.	<i>eram</i> , Pr. pl. In. <i>erim</i> , Pr. pot. Preter-Perf. <i>issem</i> , Pr. pl. po. <i>ero</i> , Fut. po.
are formed			

	Tense.	Conj.	1. I	2. Thou	3. He		1. We	2. Ye	3. They
	Signs		do	dost	doth		do	do	do
Am - love	Present Tense.	1.	o	as	at		amus	atis	ant
Doc - teach		2.	eo	es	et		emus	etis	ent
Leg - read		3.	o	is	it		imus	itis	unt
Aud - hear		4.	io	is	it		imus	itis	iunt
	Signs		did	didst	did		did	did	did
Reg - ask	Preterimperfect Tense.	1.	abam	abas	abat		abamus	abatis	abant
Ten - hold		2.	ebam	ebas	ebat		ebamus	ebatis	ebant
Em - buy		3.	ebam	ebas	ebat		ebamus	ebatis	ebant
Erud - instruct		4.	iebam	iebas	iebat		iebamus	iebatis	iebant
	Signs		have	hast	hath		have	have	have
Laud - praise	Preterperfect Tense.	1.	avi	avisti	avit		avimus	avistis	averunt avere
Mon - warn		2.	ui	uisti	uit		uimus	uistis	uerunt uere
Defend - defend		3.	i	isti	it		imsus	istis	erunt ere
Pun - punish		4.	ivi	ivisti	ivit		ivimus	ivistis	iverunt ivere
	Signs		had	hadst	had		had	had	had
Not - observe	Preterpluperfect Tense.	1.	averam	averas	averat		averamus	averatis	averant
Terr - fright		2.	ueram	ueras	uerat		ueramus	ueratis	uerant
Occid - kill		3.	ëram	ëras	ërat		erasmus	eratis	erant
Imped - hinder		4.	iveram	iveras	iverat		iveramus	iveratis	iverant

Persons	1. I	2. Thou	3. He		1. We	2. Ye	3. They
The Passive Voice.	am	art	is		are	are	are
	or	aris are	atur		amur	amini	antur
	eor	eris ere	etur		emur	emini	entur
	or	ēris ēre	ītur		īmur	imini	untur
	ior	īris ire	ītur		īmur	imini	iuntur
	was	wait	was		were	were	were
	abar	abaris abare	abatur		abamur	abamini	abantur
	ebar	ebaris ebare	ebatur		ebamur	ebamini	ebantur
	ebar	ebaris ebare	ebatur		ebamur	ebamini	ebantur
	iebar	iebaris iebare	iebatur		iebamur	iebamini	iebantur
have been			hath been	have been			
atus							
	us	sum vel	es	est	sumus vel	estis vel	sunt,fue-
	us	fui	fuisti	fuit	fumus	fuitis	runt,vel fuere
	itus						
had been			had been	had been			
atus							
	us	eram vel fue- ram	eras vel fueras	erat vel fuerat	eramus vel fueramus	eratis vel fueratis	erant vel fuerant
	us						
	itus						

Tense.	Conj.	1. I	2. Thou	3. He		1. We	2. Ye	3. They
Signs.		shall or will	shalt or wilt	shall or will	&c.			
Serv- keep	1.	abo	abis	abit		abimus	abitis	abunt
Detin- detain	2.	ebo	ebis	ebit		ebimus	ebitis	ebunt
Vert- turn	3.	am	es	et		emus	etis	ent
Vest- cloth.	4.	iam	ies	iet		iemus	ietis	ient
Imperative Mood.	Signs.			Let		Let		let
	1.	a	et			emus	ate	ent
		ato	ato			atote	atoto	
	2.	e	eat			eamus	ete	eant
		eto	eto			etote	ento	
	3.	e	at			amus	ite	ant
		ito	ito			itote	iunto	
	4.	i	iat			iamus	ite	iant
		ito	ito			itote	iunto	
Potential Mood.	Signs.	may or can	maist or canst	may or &c.				
	1.	em	es	et		emus	etis	ent
	2.	eam	eas	eat		eamus	eatis	eant
	3.	am	as	at		amus	atis	ant
	4.	iam	ias	iat		iamus	iatis	iant
	Signs.	might	would	should		ought	or could	
	1.	arem	ares	aret		aremus	aretis	arent
	2.	ērem	ēres	ēret		ēremus	ēretis	ērent
	3.	ērem	ēres	ēret		eremus	eretis	erent
	4.	irem	ires	iret		iremus	iretis	irent

Persons	1. I	2. Thou	3. He	1. We	2. Ye	3. They
The Passive Voice.	shall or will be	shalt or wilt be	shall or will be			
	abor	aberis abere	abitur	abimur	abimini	abuntur
	ebor	eberis ebere	ebitur	ebimur	ebimini	ebuntur
	ar	eris ere	etur	emur	emini	entur
	iar	ieris iere	ietur	iemur	iemini	ientur
		be thou	let him be, be he	be we or let us be	be ye	be they or let them be
		are ator	etur ator	emur	amini	entur
		ere etor	entur etor	eamur	emini	eantur
		ëre ëtor	atur ëtor	amur	imini	antur
		ire itor	iatur itor	iamur	imini	iantur
	may or can be	maist or canst be	may or can be &c.			
	er	eris ere	etur	emur	emini	entur
	ear	earis eare	eatur	eamur	eamini	eantur
	ar	aris are	atur	amur	amini	antur
	iar	iaris iare	iatur	iamur	iamini	antur
	might would should			ought or could be		
	arer	areris arere	aretur	aremur	areminti	arentur
	erer	ereris erere	eretur	eremur	eremini	erentur
	ërer	ereris erere	eretur	eremur	eremini	erentur
	irer	ireris irere	iretur	iremur	iremini	irentur

Ten-ses.	Conj.	I.	2.	3.	I.	2.	3.
Sig-nos.		might	would	should	We	Ye	They
Preterperfect Tense.		1. averim averis averit			ought or could have		
		2. uerim ueris uerit			averimus averitis averint		
		3. erim eris erit			uerimus ueritis uerint		
		4. iverim iveris iverit			erimus eritis erint		
Preterplup. Tense.		1. avissēm avissēs avissēt			iverimus iveritis iverint		
		2. uissēm uissēs uissēt			ought or could had		
		3. issēm issēs issēt			avissēmus avissētis avissēnt		
		4. ivissēm ivissēs ivissēt			uissēmus uissētis uissēnt		
Sig-nos.		may or can hereafter			issēmus issētis issēnt		
Future Tense.		1. avero averis averit			ivissēmus ivissētis ivissēnt		
		2. uero ueris uerit			maist or canst hereafter		
		3. ero eris erit			averimus averitis averint		
		4. ivero iveris iverit			uerimus ueritis uerint		
					erimus eritis erint		
					iverimus iveritis iverint		

Infinitive

Present	$\begin{cases} \text{are} \\ \text{ere} \\ \text{ere} \\ \text{ire} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{to.} \\ \text{to.} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 1. \text{andi, of.} \\ \text{ando, in.} \\ \text{andum, to.} \\ 2. \text{endi, of.} \\ \text{endo, in.} \\ \text{endum, to.} \\ 3. \text{iendi, of.} \\ \text{iendo, in.} \\ \text{iendum, to.} \\ 4. \text{ieni, } \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 1. \text{ans,} \\ 2. \text{ens, } \\ 3. \text{ens, } \\ 4. \text{iens, } \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 1. \text{aturus} \\ 2. \text{urus} \\ 3. \text{urus} \\ 4. \text{iturus} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{To or} \\ \text{about} \\ \text{to.} \end{cases}$
Preterper. Preterplup.	$\begin{cases} \text{avisse} \\ \text{uisse} \\ \text{isse} \\ \text{ivisse} \end{cases}$	To have or had.				
Future	$\begin{cases} \text{aturum} \\ \text{urum} \\ \text{urum} \\ \text{itrum} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{esse} \\ \text{here} \\ \text{after} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 1. \text{at.} \\ 2. \text{um.} \\ 3. \text{um.} \\ 4. \text{itum.} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 1. \text{at.} \\ 2. \text{u.} \\ 3. \text{u.} \\ 4. \text{itu.} \end{cases}$		

1. I	2. Thou	3. He		1. We	2. Ye	3. They
might would should ought						
atus	sim	sis	sit	simus	sitis	sint
us	vel	vel	vel	vel	vel	vel
us	fuerim	fueris	fuerit	fuerimus	fueritis	fuerint
itus	sim fuerim	sis vel fueris	sit vel fuerit	simus fuerimus	sitis fueritis	sint fuerint
might would should ought						
atus	essem	esses	esset	essemus	essetis	essent
us	vel	vel	vel	vel	vel	vel
us	fuis-	fuisse	fuisset	fuissemus	fuissetis	fuissent
itus	sem					
may or can be hereafter						
atus	ero	eris	erit	erimus	eritis	erunt
us	vel	vel	vel	vel	vel	vel
us	fuerdo	fueris	fuerit	fuerimus	fueritis	fuerint
i.						
maist or canst be hereafter						
atus						
us						
us						
itus						

Mood.

Present: $\left\{ \begin{matrix} ari \\ eri \\ i \\ iri \end{matrix} \right\}$ To be.

Preterperf. $\left\{ \begin{matrix} atum \\ 2 \quad um \\ 3 \quad itum \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} esse \\ vel \\ fuisse \end{matrix} \right\}$ To have or had been

Future Tense, $\left[\begin{matrix} atum iri vel an- \\ dum esse \\ um iri vel, en- \\ dum esse \\ um iri vel en- \\ dum esse \\ itum iri velien- \\ dum esse \end{matrix} \right]$ To be here- after:

Participles of the

Preter. $\left\{ \begin{matrix} atus \\ 2 \quad us \\ 3 \quad itus \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} d, t, \\ n. \end{matrix} \right\}$

Fut. in. $\left\{ \begin{matrix} andus \\ 2 \quad endus \\ 3 \quad ciendus \end{matrix} \right\}$ to be.

Indicative-

Indicative Mood.

Sum fui esse futurus, to be.

Persons	I	Thou	He	We	Ye	They	
Pres.	Sum	es	est	sumus	estis	sunt	am, art, is, are
Preter-imperf.	eram	eras	erat	eramus	eratis	erant	was, waſt, were
Perf.	Fui	fuiſti	fuit	fuiſmus	fuiſtis	fuerunt fuere	have been, haſt been, hath been
Plusq. perf.	fueram	fueras	fuerat	fueramus	fueratis	fuerant	had been, hadſt been
Fut.	Ero	eris	erit	erimus	eritis	erunt	shall or will be, ſhalt or wilt be

Imperative Mood.

	ſis es efto	ſit efto	ſimus	ſitis efte eftote	ſint ſunto	
	be thou or let him be	be he	be we or let us be	be ye	be they or let them be	

Potential Mood.

may or can be, maſt or canſt be, may or can be.

	ſim	ſis	ſit	ſimus	ſitis	ſint	
	effem	effes	effet	effemus	effetis	effent	might, would, should, ought or could be
	fuerim	fueris	fuerit	fuerimus	fueritis	fuerint	have been
	fuiſsem	fuiſſes	fuiſſet	fuiſſemus	fuiſſetis	fuiſſent	had been
	fuerdo	fueris	fuerit	fuerimus	fueritis	fuerint	may or can be hereafter

Infinitive Mood.

Pres. and Preterp.	effe to be	Preterp. and Preterplup.	fuisse to have or had been	Fut.	fore vel fu- to be here- turum effe after
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Of certain Irregular Verbs.

Præf. Præterperfect Infinitive Participle.
Tense. Mood.

<i>Possim</i>	<i>potui</i>	<i>posse</i>	<i>potens</i> : to may or can: or to be
<i>Volo</i>	<i>volui</i>	<i>velle</i>	<i>volens</i> : to be willing (able)
<i>Nolo</i>	<i>nolui</i>	<i>nolle</i>	<i>nolens</i> : to be unwilling.
<i>Malo</i>	<i>malui</i>	<i>malle</i>	<i>malens</i> : to be more willing.
<i>Fero</i>	<i>tuli</i>	<i>ferre</i>	<i>latum</i> : to bear or suffer.
<i>Feror</i>	<i>latus sum</i>	<i>fieri</i>	<i>latus</i> : to be Born or suffered.
<i>Fio</i>	<i>fatus sum</i>	<i>fieri</i>	<i>fatus</i> : to be made or done.
<i>Eo, is, ivi, ire, eundi, eundo, eundū, itū, itu, iens, iturus</i>	<i>to go,</i>		
<i>likewise Queo.</i>			

Indicative Mood.

I	Thou	He	We	Ye	They
Præf. <i>Possim</i>	<i>posses</i>	<i>possit</i>	<i>possimus</i>	<i>possitis</i>	<i>possunt</i> may or can.
Imperf. <i>Poteram</i> , as <i>Eram</i>					might or could
Future <i>Potero</i> , as <i>Ero</i>					may or can.

Potential Mood.

Præf. *Possim posses possit possimus possitis possint* may or can:
So *Velim, nolim, malim*.

Imperf. *Potsem posses possit possimus possitis possent* might or could.
So *Vellem, nollem, mallem*.

Infinitive Mood, — *Possē* to be able.

Indicative Mood.

Præf. { *Volo vix vult. volumus vultis volunt am* willing.
Nolo nonvix nonvult. nolumus nonvultis nolunt am unwilling.
Malo mavix mavult. malumus mavultis malunt had rather or am
more willing.

Fut. Vol-am	{	es et emus etis ent	shall be willing.
Nol-am			shall be unwilling.
Mal-am			shall be more willing.

Imperative Mood.

Noli do not *nolite* do not
Nolito thou, *nolitote* ye,

Infinitive Mood.	<i>Velle</i> to be willing.
	<i>Nolle</i> to be unwilling.
	<i>Malle</i> to be more willing.

These Verbs in all other Tenses of all Moods are varied like Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

Indicative Mood.

I	Thou	He	We	Ye	They
Pres.	<i>Fero</i>	<i>fers</i>	<i>fert.</i>	<i>ferimus</i>	<i>feritis</i>
	<i>Feror</i>	<i>ferris</i>	<i>feretur.</i>	<i>ferimur</i>	<i>ferimini</i>

bear or suffer

ferunt, bear or suffer

feruntur are born or suffered.

Imperat.

bear or	let him	Let us	Bear or	let them
suffer	bear or	bear or suffer	bear or	
thou	suffer.	suffer.	ye	suffer
<i>Fer</i>	<i>ferat</i>	<i>Feramus</i>	<i>ferat</i>	<i>ferant</i>
<i>ferro</i>	<i>ferto</i>	<i>ferot</i>	<i>ferot</i>	<i>ferunto.</i>
be thou	Let him	Be we	Be ye	Let them
born or	be born	born or	born or	be born
suffered	or suffered	suffered	suffered	or suffered
<i>Ferre</i>	<i>feratur</i>	<i>Feramur</i>	<i>ferimini</i>	<i>ferantur</i>
<i>fertor</i>	<i>fertor</i>	<i>ferimino</i>	<i>feruntur.</i>	

Potential.

Imperf.	might would should, &c.				
	<i>Ferrem</i>	<i>ferres</i>	<i>ferret</i>	<i>ferremus</i>	<i>ferretis</i>
	<i>Ferrer</i>	<i>ferreis</i>	<i>ferretur.</i>	<i>ferremur</i>	<i>ferremini</i>

bear or

suffer

ferrentur be born or suffered.

Infini-

Infinitive.

Pres. *Ferre* to bear or suffer. *Ferri* to be born or suffered.

These Verbs in all other Moods and Tenses are of the third Conjugation, and so is *Eo* throughout, saving that *Es, est, estis, esto, este, estore, Essem, esses, essei, essemus, essemus, essetis, escent, and esse* are sometimes used for the same Tenses and Persons of *Eo*.

Fio is a Neuter Passive of the fourth Conjugation exactly, except *Fierem, fieres, fieret, fieremus, fieretis, fierent* and *Fieri*.

Pres. *Eo* is it. *imus* *itis* *eunt*

Imperf. *Ibam* *ibas* *ibat*. *ibamus* *ibatis* *ibant* } go.

Future. *Ibo* *ibis* *ibit*. *ibimus* *ibitis* *ibunt* }

Ambio to go about makes *ambiam* in the future.

go thou, let him go. let us go ye. let them

I eat go. ite go.

ito ito eamus itote eant.

eunto.

The Gerunds and oblique cases of the Partic. of the Present Tense use *eun* for *ien* as *Per-iens per-euntis eunti eundo &c,* Except *ambiens.*

Of the Preterperfect Tense and Supine of Verbs of the four Conjugations.

I. Verbs of the first Conjugation make their Preterperfect Tense in *avi* and Supine in *atum*.

Except.

Present. Pret.	Supine	to	Ton-o	toniū	thunder
			Vet-o	vetiū	forbid
			Sec-o	seſtum	cut
			Dinic-o	discrepitū	fight
La-vo	vi	{ lotum lavatum } wash.	Discrep-o	ui	discrepatū differ
Fu-vo		jutum help.	Increp-o	avi	increpitū chide
Crep-o		crēpitum crack			increpatū
Cub-o		cubitnū ly down	Cen-o	avi cenariū	sup
Dom-o		domitum tame	Fur-o	atusjuratiū	swear
Mic-o		shine	Pot-o	sumpotum	drink
Nec-o	ui	nectum kill	Titub-o	titubatū	stumble
Fric-o		fritū rub	Do	dedi datum	give
Son-o		sonitum sound	Sto	steti statum	stand-

Present Pret. Supine To Pres. Pret. Supine To
A-sto a-stiti astitum stand by *Sua-deo* *sua sum* perswade
Ter-geo *ter sum* wipe

II. Verbs of the second Conjugation make the Pret. in *ui* and the Supine in *itū*.

<i>Fren-t-eo</i>	<i>frenum</i>	gnash	<i>Ca-veo</i>	<i>cautū</i>	be war
<i>Sed-eo</i>	<i>sessum</i>	sit	<i>Fa-veo</i>	<i>fautū</i>	favor
<i>Strid-co</i>			<i>Fer-veo</i>		be hot
<i>Vid-eo</i>	<i>visum</i>	see	<i>Fo-veo</i>	<i>vi. fotū</i>	cherish
<i>Cens-eo</i>	<i>censum</i>	think	<i>Mo-veo</i>	<i>motū</i>	move
<i>Doc-eo</i>	<i>doctum</i>	teach	<i>Pa-veo</i>		fear
<i>Lat-eo</i>	<i>latitum</i>	ly hid	<i>Au-geo</i>	<i>auctum</i>	increase
<i>Misc-eo</i>	<i>mixtum</i>	mingle	<i>Eri-geo</i>		be cold
	<i>mixtum</i>		<i>Lu-ceo</i>		shine
<i>Sorb-eo</i>	<i>sorptum</i>	sup	<i>Lugeo</i>	<i>luctum</i>	lament
<i>Ten-eo</i>	<i>tentum</i>	hold			
<i>Torr-eo</i>	<i>toftum</i>	roft			
<i>Abol-eo</i>	<i>abolitū</i>	abolish			
<i>Adol-eo</i>	<i>adulitū</i>	grow			
<i>Exol-eo</i>	<i>exoleitū</i>	decay	<i>Placeo</i>	<i>placui</i>	please
<i>Inol-eo</i>	<i>inolitum</i>	grow bigger		<i>placitus</i>	
<i>Obsol-eo</i>	<i>obsoletū</i>	grow out of	<i>Careo</i>	<i>carui</i>	want
<i>Ei-eo</i>	<i>evictum</i>	stir up /use		<i>cassus sum</i>	
<i>Del-eo</i>	<i>deletum</i>	blot out	<i>Prandeo</i>	<i>prandi</i>	dine
<i>Fl-eo</i>	<i>fletum</i>	weep		<i>pransus sum</i>	
<i>N-eo</i>	<i>netum</i>	spin	<i>Mereor</i>	<i>merui</i>	deserve
<i>Pi-eo</i>	<i>pletum</i>	fill		<i>merilius sum</i>	
<i>Vi-eo</i>	<i>vietum</i>	bind	<i>Audeo-ausns</i>	<i>sum</i>	be bold
<i>Jub-eo</i>	<i>jussi</i>	jussum command	<i>Gaudeo-gavisus</i>	<i>sum</i>	rejoice
<i>At-geo</i>					
<i>Ar-deo</i>	<i>arsum</i>	burn			
<i>Ful-geo</i>					
<i>Hæ-reo</i>	<i>basum</i>	glister			
<i>Indul-geo</i>	<i>indulitū</i>	stick to			
<i>Man-eo</i>	<i>mansum</i>	cocker			
<i>Mul-ceo</i>	<i>mulsum</i>	tarry	<i>Bib-o</i>	<i>bibitum</i>	drink
<i>Mul-geo</i>	<i>mulsum</i>	affwage	<i>Lamb-o</i>		lick
<i>Rideo</i>	<i>rifsum</i>	milk	<i>Scab-o</i>		scratch
		laugh	<i>Ic-o</i>	<i>iſsum</i>	smite

III. Verbs of the third Conjugation are here ennumerated with their Preterperf. Tenses and Supines.

Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To	Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To
<i>Abscond-o</i>		<i>absconditū</i> hide		<i>Re-po</i>		<i>repium</i>	crawl
<i>Accend-o</i>		<i>accensum</i> kindle		<i>Scal-po</i>		<i>scalpiū</i>	scratch
<i>Cud-o</i>		<i>cusum</i> forge		<i>Scul-po</i>		<i>sculpiū</i>	grave
<i>Defend-o</i>		<i>defensū</i> defend		<i>Ser-po</i>		<i>serpium</i>	creep
<i>Ed-o</i>		<i>esum</i> eat					
<i>Frend-o</i>		<i>fressum</i> gnash		<i>Clau-do</i>		<i>clausum</i>	shut
<i>Mand-o</i>		<i>mansum</i> eat		<i>Divi-do</i>		<i>dividum</i>	divide
<i>Pand-o</i>	<i>passum</i>	<i>pansum</i>	set open	<i>Læ-do</i>		<i>læsum</i>	hurt
<i>Prebend-o</i>				<i>Lu-do</i>		<i>lusum</i>	play
<i>Occid-o</i>		<i>occasum</i> die		<i>Plau-do</i>		<i>plausum</i>	clap hands
<i>Occid-o</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>occisum</i>	to kill	<i>Ra-do</i>		<i>rasum</i>	shave
<i>Kud-o</i>			to bray	<i>Ro-do</i>		<i>rosum</i>	gnaw
<i>Scand-o</i>		<i>scansum</i>	climb	<i>Tru-do</i>		<i>tru sum</i>	thrust
<i>Sid-o</i>			sink down	<i>Va-do</i>		<i>væsum</i>	go
<i>Strid-o</i>			gnash	<i>Mer-go</i>		<i>mersum</i>	drown
<i>Deg-o</i>			live	<i>Spar-go</i>		<i>sparsum</i>	sprinkle
<i>Leg-o</i>		<i>leatum</i>	read	<i>Vi-so</i>		<i>visum</i>	visit
<i>Pfall-o</i>			sing	<i>Ce-do</i>		<i>missum</i>	send
<i>Refell-o</i>			refute	<i>Pre-mo</i>		<i>ceffum</i>	give place
<i>Sall-o</i>		<i>salsum</i>	salt	<i>Ge-ro</i>	<i>ssi</i>	<i>pressum</i>	press
<i>Em-o</i>		<i>emptum</i>	buy	<i>U-ro</i>		<i>gestum</i>	carry
<i>Succurr-o</i>		<i>succursū</i>	help	<i>Quatio</i>		<i>ujsum</i>	burn
<i>Incess-o</i>			invade	<i>Percuio</i>		<i>quassum</i>	shake
<i>verr-o</i>		<i>versum</i>	brush	<i>Compesc-o</i>		<i>percussum</i>	smite
<i>Vet-o</i>		<i>versum</i>	turn	<i>Dispesc-o</i>			refrain
<i>Lau-o</i>		<i>lautum</i>	wash				drive Beasts from
<i>Solv-o</i>		<i>solutum</i>	loose	<i>Alo</i>		<i>alitum</i>	(pasture
<i>Volv-o</i>		<i>volutum</i>	roll			<i>alitum</i>	nourish
<i>Glu-bo</i>		<i>gluprū</i>	flea	<i>Col-o</i>		<i>cultum</i>	till
<i>Nu-bo</i>		<i>nuptum</i>	be married	<i>Consul-o</i>		<i>consulrū</i>	counsel
<i>Scri-bo</i>		<i>scriptum</i>	write (ed	<i>Excell-o</i>		<i>excelrū</i>	excel
<i>Com-o</i>		<i>comptum</i>	kemb	<i>Præcell-o</i>		<i>præcelrū</i>	surpasse
<i>Dem-o</i>		<i>demptū</i>	takeaway	<i>Mal-o</i>			have rather
<i>Protn-o</i>		<i>promptū</i>	draw	<i>Mol-o</i>		<i>molitum</i>	grind
<i>Sun-o</i>	<i>psissumptum</i>	<i>tempiū</i>	take	<i>Nol-o</i>			be unwilling
<i>Tem-no²</i>			despise	<i>Occul-o</i>		<i>occultū</i>	hide
<i>Car-po</i>		<i>carptum</i>	crop	<i>Volo</i>			be willing

A Practical Grammar.

Pres.	Pret.	Supine	To	Pres.	Pret.	Supine	To
Frem-o	fremiu	roar		Fin-go		fictum	feign
Gem-o	gemitu	groan		Fli-go		flictum	beat
Trem-o		tremble				frixum	
Vom-o	vomitu	vomit		Fri-go			parch
Accin-o	accentu	to sing to				frictum	
a Cano		(noise	Fun-go			junctum	joyn
Strep-o	strepitum	make a		Lis-go		lindum	lick
Ser-o	serum	lay in order		Min-go		mildum	piss
Pins-o	pistum	bake		Meio		mundum	shite
Stert-o		short		Mun-go			
Tex-o	textum	weave		Nin-go			snow
Desip-io		doat		Pin-go		xii pictum	paint
Rap-io	raptum	snatch		Plan-go		plandu	lament
Ac-uo	acutum	sharpen		Re-go		rectum	governa
An-uo		yield unto		Rin-go		ridum	grin
Arg-uo	argutu	reprove		Su-go			suck
Congr-uo		agree to		Strin-go		stridum	bind
Dil-uo	dilutum			Stin-go			
Imb-uo	imbuitu	season				stinctum	extinguish
Ingr-uo		invade					
L-uo	luitum	pay		Te-go		telum	cover
Met-uo		fear		Tin-go		tinctum	colour
Min-uo	minutum	diminish		Un-go		unitum	anoint
Ren-uo	ui	refuse		Tra-bo		tractum	draw
Resp-uo				Ve-bo		vedum	carry
R-uo	{ ruitum } ruitum	{ rush } rush		Co-quo		cotum	boil
Sp-uo	sputum	spit		Fle-do		flexum	bend
Stat-uo	statutu	appoint		Vi-vu		vittum	live
Stern-uo	sternutu	sneeze		Flu-o		fluxum	flow
S-uo	fatum	sow		Stru-o		structu	build
Trib-uo	tributu	give		All-icio		allectum	allure
Di-co	ditum	speak		Dil-igo		dilectum	love
Du-to	ductum	lead		Intell-igo		intellectu	understand
An-go		perplex		Negl-igo			
Cin-go	cinctum	gird		Dir-igo		directu	direct
Clang-uo		found		Insp-icio		inspectu	look into
Fi-go	fium	fasten		&c. a specio			
				Rego-			
				Ab-do		abditum	hide

Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To	Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To
<i>Ad-do</i>		<i>additum</i>	<i>add</i>	<i>Perago</i>	<i>peregi</i>	<i>peradum</i>	<i>finish</i>
<i>Con-do</i>		<i>conditū</i>	<i>build</i>	<i>Cogo</i>	<i>coegi</i>	<i>coactū</i>	<i>compel</i>
<i>Cre-do</i>		<i>creditū</i>	<i>believe</i>	<i>Frango</i>	<i>fregi</i>	<i>fractum</i>	<i>break</i>
<i>De-do</i>		<i>deditum</i>	<i>yield</i>	<i>Pergo</i>	<i>perrexip</i>	<i>perrectum</i>	<i>go forward</i>
<i>E-do</i>		<i>editum</i>	<i>up</i>	<i>Surgo</i>	<i>surrexi</i>	<i>surrectū</i>	<i>rise</i>
<i>In-do</i>	<i>didi</i>	<i>iditū</i>	<i>put in</i>	<i>Percello</i>	<i>perculi</i>	<i>perculsū</i>	<i>strike</i>
<i>Ob-do</i>		<i>obditū</i>	<i>put agst.</i>	<i>Recello</i>	<i>reculi</i>	<i>reculū</i>	<i>pull back</i>
<i>Pro-do</i>		<i>proditū</i>	<i>betray</i>	<i>Tollo</i>	<i>sustulī</i>	<i>sublatū</i>	<i>take away</i>
<i>Reu-do</i>		<i>redditū</i>	<i>restore</i>	<i>Gigno</i>	<i>genui</i>	<i>genitum</i>	<i>beget</i>
<i>Tra-do</i>		<i>traditū</i>	<i>deliver</i>	<i>Pono</i>	<i>posui</i>	<i>positum</i>	<i>put</i>
<i>Ven-do</i>		<i>vendiū</i>	<i>sell</i>	<i>Rumpo</i>	<i>rupi</i>	<i>ruptum</i>	<i>break</i>
<i>No-sco</i>		<i>notum</i>	<i>know</i>	<i>Linquo</i>	<i>liqui</i>	<i>litum</i>	<i>leave</i>
<i>Igno-sco</i>		<i>ignorū</i>	<i>forgive</i>				
<i>Pa-sco</i>		<i>pastum</i>	<i>feed</i>	<i>Fero</i>	<i>tuli</i>	<i>latum</i>	<i>bear or suffer</i>
<i>Quie-sco</i>	<i>vi</i>	<i>quietū</i>	<i>rest</i>				
<i>Sci-sco</i>		<i>scitum</i>	<i>determine</i>	<i>Plesto</i>		<i>plexui</i>	<i>plexum</i>
<i>Sue-sco</i>		<i>suetum</i>	<i>accusō</i>	<i>Meto</i>		<i>messui</i>	<i>messum</i>
<i>Cre-sco</i>		<i>cretum</i>	<i>grow</i>				
<i>Cal-vo</i>		<i>crevi</i>	<i>bald</i>	<i>Siffo</i>	<i>stiti</i>	<i>statū</i>	<i>make to stand</i>
<i>Cerno</i>			<i>fee</i>				
<i>Sperno</i>		<i>sprevi</i>	<i>spreiū</i>	<i>Facio</i>	<i>fecī</i>	<i>fallū</i>	<i>do</i>
<i>Ster-no</i>		<i>stravi</i>	<i>stratum</i>	<i>Facio</i>	<i>jeci</i>	<i>iacū</i>	<i>cast</i>
<i>Tero</i>		<i>trivi</i>	<i>tritum</i>	<i>Fodio</i>	<i>fodi</i>	<i>fossum</i>	<i>dig</i>
<i>Quero</i>		<i>quæsivi</i>	<i>quæsitū</i>	<i>Fugio</i>	<i>fugi</i>	<i>fugitū</i>	<i>fly</i>
<i>sero</i>		<i>sevi</i>	<i>satum</i>	<i>Capio</i>	<i>cepi</i>	<i>captū</i>	<i>take</i>
<i>Sino</i>		<i>sivi</i>	<i>situm</i>				
<i>Arcess-o</i>	<i>arcessū</i>		<i>go to call</i>				<i>Such as double the Preter-</i>
<i>Laceff-o</i>	<i>laceffū</i>		<i>laceffū</i>				<i>lanceffū</i>
<i>Pet-o</i>	<i>petiū</i>		<i>petitum</i>				<i>ask</i>
<i>Cup-io</i>		<i>vici</i>	<i>cupitum</i>	<i>Cado</i>	<i>cecidi</i>	<i>cæsum</i>	<i>fall</i>
<i>Vinco</i>			<i>overcome</i>	<i>Cædo</i>	<i>cecidi</i>	<i>cæsum</i>	<i>beat</i>
<i>Quinisco</i>		<i>quexi</i>	<i>nod</i>	<i>Cano</i>	<i>cecini</i>	<i>cantū</i>	<i>sing</i>
<i>Fido</i>		<i>fīsus</i>	<i>sum</i>	<i>Curro</i>		<i>cursum</i>	<i>run</i>
<i>Findo</i>		<i>fidi</i>	<i>fīsus</i>	<i>De Curro</i>		<i>decurſū</i>	<i>down</i>
<i>Fundo</i>		<i>fudi</i>	<i>fīsus</i>	<i>Ex-curro</i>		<i>excursū</i>	<i>out</i>
<i>Scindo</i>		<i>scidi</i>	<i>scissum</i>	<i>Præ-curro</i>		<i>præcurſū</i>	<i>run before</i>
<i>Agg</i>		<i>egi</i>	<i>actum</i>	<i>Disco</i>	<i>didici</i>		<i>learn</i>
<i>Satago</i>		<i>satagi</i>	<i>atatem</i>	<i>Fallo</i>	<i>efelli</i>	<i>falsum</i>	<i>deceive</i>

Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To	Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To
<i>Pario</i>	<i>peperi</i>	<i>partū</i>	bring forth	<i>Sapio</i>	<i>sapui</i>		
<i>Pedo</i>	<i>pededi</i>	<i>peditū</i>	fart		<i>sapivi</i>		be wise
<i>Pello</i>	<i>pepuli</i>	<i>pulsum</i>	drive out		<i>sapivi</i>		
<i>Pendo</i>	<i>pependi</i>	<i>pensum</i>	weigh		<i>velli</i>		
<i>Posco</i>	<i>poposci</i>		require	<i>Vello</i>	<i>vulsi</i>	<i>vulsum</i>	pluck
<i>Tango</i>	<i>tetigi</i>	<i>tatū</i>	touch		<i>versi</i>	<i>versum</i>	brush
<i>Tendo</i>	<i>tetendi</i>	<i>tensum</i>	stretch	<i>Verro</i>	<i>verri</i>		
		<i>tentum</i>	out		<i>versi</i>	<i>versum</i>	
<i>Tundo</i>	<i>tutundi</i>	<i>tunsum</i>	knock				

These following have two or used in Composition only.
three Preterperfect Tenses.

<i>Capess-o</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>capeſſitum</i>	go to take	<i>Cellui</i> , <i>plevi</i>		<i>cello</i> , <i>pleo</i>
<i>Faceſſ-o</i>	<i>ivi</i>	<i>faceſſitum</i>	go to do	<i>Quaffi</i> , <i>crevi</i>		<i>quatio</i> , <i>cerno</i>
			<i>lini</i>	<i>Cubui</i> , <i>levi</i>		<i>cumbo</i> , <i>leo</i>
<i>Lino</i>		<i>livi</i>	<i>litum</i>	<i>Nivi</i> , <i>lexi</i>		<i>niveo</i> , <i>lacio</i>
		<i>levi</i>		<i>Sorpsi</i> , <i>spexi</i>		<i>sorbeo</i> , <i>specio</i>
		<i>nexui</i>		<i>vazi</i>		<i>vado</i>
<i>Netto</i>		<i>nexi</i>	<i>nexum</i>			
		<i>peſſui</i>	<i>peſſū</i>			
<i>Pecto</i>		<i>pexi</i>	<i>pexum</i>	<i>kemb</i>	<i>Singultio</i>	<i>singultum</i> sob
		<i>pepegi</i>			<i>ivi</i>	
<i>Pango</i>		<i>panxi</i>	<i>panſtū</i>	<i>bargain</i>	<i>Sepelio</i>	<i>sepultum</i> bury
		<i>peperci</i>			<i>Comperio</i>	<i>compertū</i>
<i>Parco</i>		<i>parſi</i>			<i>Reperio</i>	<i>repertum</i>
		<i>plui</i>			<i>Farcio</i>	<i>fartum</i> stuff
<i>Pluo</i>		<i>pluvi</i>	<i>plutum</i>	<i>spare</i>	<i>Refercio</i>	<i>refertum</i> stuff
		<i>pluvi</i>			<i>Sarcio</i>	<i>fartum</i> patch
<i>Pungo</i>		<i>punzi</i>			<i>Fulcio</i>	<i>fultum</i> prop
		<i>pupugi</i>	<i>pundū</i>	<i>prick</i>	<i>Raucio</i>	<i>rauſum</i> be hoarse
					<i>Sepio</i>	<i>ſepum</i> hedge
					<i>Haurio</i>	<i>baſtum</i> draw
					<i>Sentio</i>	<i>ſenſum</i> perceive

IV. Verbs of the fourth Conjugation make their Preterperfect Tense in *ivi*, and Supine in *itum*, Except.

Ape

Pres.	Pret.	Supine	To	Pres.	Pret.	Supine	To
Aperio		apertum	open	Venio	veni	ventum	come
Operio	ui	opertum	cover	Fio	fatus sum		be made
Amicio		amicum	cloath				or done
Sal-io- -ui & ij	saltum	leap		Veneo	venivi	venum	be sold
Sancio	sanxi	sanctum		Eo	ivi	itum	go
			establish	Quo	quivi	quitum	may or can
		sancivi	sanciuū				

Of Compounds.

The Preterperfect Tense is doubled in these only:

Didici	from	disco	Applico
Poposci			Complico
	posco	venundo	Explico
			Implico
	didi	peffundo	Increpo
Do			Discrepo
Sto	makes	except	dedi
Oleo			satisfio
	stui	circundo	abscondo
			di 3 ^z .
	olevi	redoleo	
			ui.
	except	suboleo	

These

These Verbs in Composition change the first Syl.
table.

I. Of both Present Tense and Preterperfect Tense in
e i except e i except i. Exc.

Ad	Damno Habeo post-babeo	Frango		
Per	Lato Salio	Spergo	Scalpo	sculpo
In	Sacro Statuo	Rego	Calco	culco
Inter	Fallo Cado	surgo	Salto	sulto
Trans	Arceo Lado	Sedeo	supersedeo	Claudo
Prater	Tracto Cano	Emo	coēmo	Quatio
Post	Fatisco Quaro	Capiro	depango	Lavo
Ob	Partio Cado	Facio	Oppango	Causo
Ante	Carpo Tango	Pango	circuāgo	Plaudo
a	Patro Egea		repango	
ab	Scando Teneo	Lacio	circumago	
de	Spargo Taceo	remaneo	Specio	From Lego
e	Paro Maneo	perma-	Ago	
ex	Farcio Sapio	neo	satago	Colligo
Pro	Capto Rapio	Premo	dego	Deligo
Prae	Fatto		cogo	Eligo
Sub	From Placeo	Facio--	Its Com-	legi
Super	Cando	Displaceo only.	pounds with satis	
Di dis	Gradior	bene male, or	Noun.	Diligo
re				Negligo
je con				Intelligo
Exc. Ablatio				The rest change not:

From	Pasco	compesc-o	ui
		dispesc-o	
	Paro	comperio	
		reperio	peri
	Furo	dejero	
		pejero	
		mando commando	only
	Halo anabelo		
	Patior perpetior		

So these Supines in Composition change thus.

c	tunsum	tusum
captum	ruitum	rutum
factum	saltum	sultum
jactum	sutum	situm
raptum	datum	ditum
cantum	statum	statum

A Practical Grammar.

*Partum**sparsum Cognosco**carpum Agnosco**fartum Adoleo**The Compounds of Edo, make**esum - But comedo both esum and**esum.**Malreo**Pollen**Reminiscor**Renideo**Rigor**Tollo**Vergo**Vescor**mourn**be able**remember**glister**grin**lift up**bend**eat*Irregular Futures in *rus.*

From

<i>Orior oriturus</i>	rise
<i>Morior moriturus</i>	die
<i>Pario pariturus</i>	bring forth
<i>Arguo arguiturus</i>	argue
<i>Eruo eruiturus</i>	root up
<i>Nosco nosciturus</i>	know
<i>Nascor nasciturus</i>	be born
<i>Fuo futurus</i>	be

To

except	<i>Partur-io</i>
	<i>itum</i>

<i>Esur-io</i>	<i>itum</i>
----------------	-------------

Such as want the Supines only.
are before set down in their Order, to which add

<i>Absilio</i>	To
<i>Profil-io</i>	leap away
<i>Cl-u</i>	leap forwards
<i>Gestio</i>	be famous
<i>Incessio</i>	desire
<i>Prodigo</i>	invade
	squander

And also all Neuters of the second Conjugation in *eo*, except

<i>Caleo</i>	<i>calitum</i>	be warm
<i>Doleo</i>	<i>dolitum</i>	be troubled
<i>Lateo</i>	<i>latitum</i>	lie hid
<i>Noceo</i>	<i>nocitum</i>	hurt
<i>Oleo</i>	<i>olitum</i>	smell
<i>Pareo</i>	<i>paritum</i>	obey
<i>Placeo</i>	<i>placitum</i>	please
<i>Taceo</i>	<i>tacitum</i>	be silent
<i>Valeo</i>	<i>valitum</i>	be in health

These want the Preterperfect Tense and Supines.

To

<i>Ambigo</i>	doubt
<i>Aveo</i>	desire
<i>Cerno</i>	see
<i>Clueo</i>	be counted
<i>Fatisco</i>	gape
<i>Fero</i>	suffer
<i>Ferio</i>	strike
<i>Furio</i>	rage
<i>Glisco</i>	glow
<i>Liquor</i>	melt
<i>Medeor</i>	heal
<i>Meio</i>	piss

Ver-

Verba Deponentia.

I. Conjugationis *jmae.*

A

<i>Abominor</i>	To Abhor or hate
<i>Adminiculor</i>	Help or stay
<i>Adulor</i>	Flatter
<i>Adulteror</i>	Commit Adultery
<i>Ælitimor</i>	Oversee a Church
<i>Æmulator</i>	Imitate
<i>Afor</i>	Speak to (Wares
<i>Aginor</i>	Buy or sell small
<i>Altercor</i>	Wrangle
<i>Alumnor</i>	Nourish or foster
<i>Amplexor</i>	Embrace
<i>Ampullor</i>	Speak big words
<i>Ancillor</i>	Serve
<i>Apricor</i>	Sit Sunning
<i>Aquor</i>	Water
<i>Arbitror</i>	Think
<i>Archibedtor</i>	Build
<i>Argumentor</i>	Dispute
<i>Argutor</i>	Speak sharply
<i>Ariolor</i>	Prophesy or fore-
<i>Aristor</i>	Glean (tell
<i>Aspernor</i>	Despise
<i>Affentor</i>	Flatter
<i>Aucupor</i>	Hawk, or go about
<i>Auguror</i>	Prophesy (to
<i>Averfor</i>	Abhor
<i>Aurigor</i>	Drive a Coach
<i>Ausplicor</i>	Begin a matter
<i>Auxilior</i>	Help or aid

B

Baccbor

To	
Abhor or hate	
Help or stay	
Flatter	
Commit Adultery	
Oversee a Church	
Imitate	
Speak to (Wares	
Buy or sell small	
Wrangle	
Nourish or foster	
Embrace	
Speak big words	
Serve	
Sit Sunning	
Water	
Think	
Build	
Dispute	
Speak sharply	
Prophesy or fore-	
Glean (tell	
Despise	
Flatter	
Hawk, or go about	
Prophesy (to	
Abhor	
Drive a Coach	
Begin a matter	
Help or aid	

Bellor Bubulcitor

C

<i>Cacbinor</i>	Laugh aloud
<i>Calumnior</i>	Accuse falsely
<i>Caprificor</i>	Dress wild figtrees
<i>Cavillor</i>	Cavil or reason (craftily)
<i>Cauponor</i>	Sell for gain
<i>Causidicor</i>	Plead an excuse
<i>Causor</i>	Except against
<i>Comessor</i>	Feast together
<i>Comittor</i>	Accompany
<i>Commentor</i>	Devise
<i>Concionor</i>	Preach
<i>Conflictor</i>	Fight
<i>Conor</i>	Endeavour (ceive
<i>Conspicor</i>	Behold or per-
<i>Contemplor</i>	Consider
<i>Contemptor</i>	Despise often
<i>Contor</i>	Sound to the bot-
<i>Convictor</i>	Rail at (tom
<i>Cornicor</i>	Chat like a Daw
<i>Criminor</i>	Accuse
<i>Cunctor</i>	Delay

D

<i>Delector</i>	Take delight
<i>Despicor</i>	Despise
<i>Digladior</i>	Fight with Swords
<i>Dignor</i>	Vouchsafe
<i>Dominor</i>	Rule

E

<i>Effor</i>	Speak out
<i>Emacron</i>	Make or wax lean
<i>Epulor</i>	Feast

Execlor

A Practical Grammar.

41

	To	Interpreter	To
	Curse	Jocor	Exound
<i>Execrōr</i>	Execute Funerals		
<i>Exequior</i>			
F			
<i>Fabricor</i>	Invent or Build	<i>Joculor</i>	
<i>Fabulor</i>	Talk	<i>Jurgor</i>	Chide (pranks)
<i>Fæneror</i>	Borrow, Acc.to lend on usury, Dat.	<i>Juvenor</i>	Play youthful
		L	
<i>Famulor</i>	Serve	<i>Lacrymor</i>	Shed tears or weep
<i>Fari</i>	Speak	<i>Latificor</i>	Rejoice
<i>Fatuor</i>	Play the Fool	<i>Lator</i>	Rejoice
<i>Ferior</i>	Keep Holyday (float)	<i>Lamentor</i>	Bewail
<i>Fluctuor</i>	Rise in Waves: to	<i>Latrocinor</i>	Rob
<i>Focillor</i>	Nourish or Comfort	<i>Lenocinor</i>	Practice Bawdry: or intice or allure
<i>Fornicor</i>	Commit fornicatio-		
<i>Frumentor</i>	Provide Corn	<i>Libidinor</i>	Lecher it (sale
<i>Frustror</i>	Deceive	<i>Licitor</i>	Cheapen or set to
<i>Furor</i>	Steal	<i>Limiter</i>	Bound
G		<i>Litor</i>	Sacrifice (tem
<i>Gesticulor</i>	Leap for joy	<i>Loquitor</i>	Speak much or of
<i>Glorior</i>	Boast	<i>Lucror</i>	Gain
<i>Græcor</i>	Be merry as a Greek	<i>Luditor</i>	Struggle
<i>Graffor</i>	Rob or flay	<i>Lucter</i>	Wrastle
<i>Cratificor</i>	Gratify	<i>Ludificor</i>	Mock
<i>Grator</i>	Give thanks to (half	<i>Lurcor</i>	Eat ravenously
<i>Gratulor</i>	Rejoice in ones be-	<i>Lusfror</i>	Haunt Bawdy hou-
H		<i>Luxurior</i>	Riot (ses
<i>Hallucinor</i>	Mistake or err	M	
<i>Helluor</i>	Eat much or devour	<i>Machinor</i>	Devise or Plot
<i>Hortor</i>	Exhort	<i>Macchor</i>	Whore
<i>Hospitor</i>	Lodg or entertain	<i>Manticulor</i>	Steal craftily
I		<i>Manuor</i>	Filch or Steal
<i>Faculor</i>	Shoot darts	<i>Mastupror</i>	Frigg
<i>Imaginor</i>	Imagine	<i>Medicor</i>	Heal or cure
<i>Imitor</i>	Imitate	<i>Meditor</i>	Muse or meditate
<i>Inficiar</i>	Deny (my	<i>Mentior</i>	Ly
<i>Inimicor</i>	Hate or be an Ene-	<i>Mercor</i>	Buy
<i>Injurior</i>	Wrong	<i>Meretricor</i>	Play the Harlot
<i>Insidior</i>	Ly in wait	<i>Meridior</i>	Sleep at Noon

A Practical Grammar.

<i>Metor</i>	Set bounds	P	Go a foraging, also to feed and serve (Cattel)
<i>Minitor</i>	Threaten	<i>Pabulor</i>	Straggle
<i>Minor</i>			Handle gently
<i>Miseror</i>	Be sorry for	<i>Palbr</i>	Stretch
<i>Moderor</i>	Govern	<i>Palpor</i>	Cog, lie and flatter
<i>Modifcor</i>	Measure	<i>Pandiculor</i>	Defend or plead for
<i>Modulor</i>	Model or tune	<i>Parafitor</i>	Rob a common
<i>Möror</i>	Delay	<i>Patrocinor</i>	(Treasury)
<i>Moror</i>	Play the Fool	<i>Pecular</i>	Wander as a stranger, or to Travel a- (broad)
<i>Multor</i>	Punish (gifts)		Be in danger
<i>Munneror</i>	Reward or give	<i>Peregrinor</i>	Make Tryal
<i>Mutuor</i>	Borrow		Twist together
N			Study, profess, or Teach philosophy
<i>Naviculor</i>	Go out on water in	<i>Periclitor</i>	Take a pledge
<i>Negotior</i>	Exercise Merchandise	<i>Periculor</i>	Be slow or loiter
<i>Nepotor</i>	Live and spend riotously	<i>Perplexor</i>	Fish,
<i>Nicior</i>	Wink, twinkle it,	<i>Philosophor</i>	promise often
<i>Nidulor</i>			Tipple, or be sottish
<i>Nevercor</i>	Make a Nest	<i>Pigror</i>	Destroy,
	Play the Mother in	<i>Piscor</i>	Pray
<i>Nubilor</i>		<i>Pollicitor</i>	Take away plunder
<i>Nugor</i>	Make Cloudy	<i>Popinor</i>	Fight in Battel
<i>Nundinor</i>	Trifle or delay	<i>Populor</i>	Reward or recom- (pence)
<i>Nutricor</i>	Buy or sell	<i>Precor</i>	Abide or tarry for
	Nurse or Nourish	<i>Prædor</i>	Press hard
O		<i>Prætior</i>	Begin a Speech
<i>Oblector</i>	Delight or recreate	<i>Præmior</i>	Appease or sacrifice
<i>Obsidior</i>	Lie in wait for		To Inform for a 4th part of the Penalty
<i>Odotor</i>	Smell	<i>Præstolor</i>	Complain
<i>Ominor</i>	Prophesy or bode	<i>Pressor</i>	Call for the help of the Romans
<i>Operor</i>	Labor or give him	<i>Proemior</i>	R
<i>Opinor</i>	Think (self to)	<i>Propitior</i>	
<i>Opulor</i>	Help		
<i>Opsonor</i>	Provide victuals	<i>Quadruplor</i>	
<i>Uscitor</i>	Gape for want of	<i>Queritor</i>	
<i>Osculor</i>	Kiss	<i>Quæpplor</i>	

A Practical Grammar.

R		
<i>Radicor</i>	Take root or grow	<i>Testor</i>
<i>Ratiocinor</i>	Reason	<i>Tricor</i>
<i>Recorder</i>	Remember	<i>Trutinor</i>
<i>Refragor</i>	Gainsay, or resist	<i>Tumultuor</i>
<i>Reliquor</i>	Be in arrears	<i>Tutor</i>
<i>Rimor</i>	Search diligently	<i>Vador</i>
<i>Rixor</i>	Brawl or scold	
<i>Ructor</i>	Belch or spew	
<i>Ruminor</i>	Chew the Cud	<i>Vagor</i>
<i>Ruror</i>	Dwell in the Coun-	<i>Varicor</i>
<i>Ruspor</i>	Scrape (try	<i>Vaticinor</i>
<i>Rusticor</i>	Lead a Country life	<i>Velificor</i>
S		
<i>Sciscitor</i>	Enquire	<i>Veleror</i>
<i>Scitor</i>	Ask or demand	<i>Venor</i>
<i>Scortor</i>	Go a whoring	<i>Veresundor</i>
<i>Scurror</i>	Jest saucily	<i>Vermiculor</i>
<i>Sector</i>	Follow or Chase	<i>Versor</i>
<i>Sermocinor</i>	Talk or Commune	
<i>Siliquor</i>	Grow in a husk	<i>Viatricor</i>
<i>Solor</i>	Comfort	
<i>Spatior</i>	Walk abroad	<i>Villicor</i>
<i>Specular</i>	Spy	
<i>Stabulator</i>	Stand in a Stall	<i>Visceror</i>
<i>Stipulor</i>	Bargain or require	<i>Vitulor</i>
	performance of a	<i>Vociferor</i>
<i>Stomachor</i>	Covenant	<i>Urinor</i>
<i>Suavirr</i>	Stomach at	<i>Uistor</i>
<i>Subsidior</i>	Kiss sweet	<i>Vulpiner</i>
<i>Suffragor</i>	Help, if need be	
<i>Suppetior</i>	Vote for to favour	
<i>Suspicor</i>	Aid or help (peft	
<i>Sycophantor</i>	Conjecture or sus-	
	Forge false Accusa-	
T		(tions
<i>Tergiversor</i>	Turn ones back	<i>Censeor</i>
<i>Testificor</i>	Bear witness	<i>Fateor</i>
		<i>Liccor</i>

Witness	
Trifle or dally	
Weigh or examine	
Storm	
Defend	
Take security, or	
appoint a day of	
appearance	
Wander	
Go stradling	
Prophesy	
Hoise Sail	
Skirmish	
Worship	
Hunt (bashed	
Be ashamed or a-	
Breed Worms	
Be with often, or	
conversant	
Provide necessaries	
for a Journey	
Busie about Husband	
(dry	
distribute raw meat	
Play the Calf	
cry aloud	
Dive or duck	
Use oft	
Play the Fox	

*H. Conjugationis
secundæ*

Enroll, reckon or
Confess (account
set the price higher

A Practical Grammar.

<i>Medeor</i>	Heal or cure	<i>Pacisior</i>	Bargain
<i>Mereor</i>	Deserve	<i>Pascor</i>	Feed
<i>Misereor</i>	Take pity on	<i>Parior</i>	Suffer
<i>Policeor</i>	Promise	<i>Proficiscor</i>	Go forward
<i>Reor</i>	Suppose	<i>Queror</i>	Complain (gain)
<i>Tueor</i>	Defend	<i>Redipiscor</i>	Recover or get back
<i>Vereor</i>	Reverence, doubt, fear or dread	<i>Reminiscor</i>	Remember

**III. Conjugationis
Tertiæ.**

<i>Editor</i>	Over-see a Church	<i>IV. Conjugationis Quartæ.</i>	
<i>Adipiscor</i>	Get, gain or obtain		
<i>Amplector</i>	Embrace		
<i>Averior</i>	Abhor		
<i>Celer</i>	Disappoint		
<i>Communisior</i>	Invent (contain <i>Absentior</i>)		Accord, consent or
<i>Complector</i>	Comprehend or		agree to
<i>Expercitor</i>	Awake	<i>Crinior</i>	Have a bushy of (hair)
<i>Fruor</i>	Enjoy		
<i>Fungor</i>	Exercise a Duty or	<i>Experior</i>	Try
<i>Gradior</i>	Go by steps (Office	<i>Largior</i>	Give liberally
<i>Irrascor</i>	Be angry	<i>Mentior</i>	Ly
<i>Labescor</i>	Fail, decay or faint	<i>Metior</i>	Measure, set out, esteem, judg consider
<i>Labor</i>	Slide, slip or fall		
<i>Liquor</i>	Dissolve or drop	<i>Molior</i>	Move, endeavor, attempt, labour, build
<i>Loguar</i>	Speak		
<i>Morior</i>	Die	<i>Operior</i>	Look or stay for
<i>Nanciscor</i>	Get or obtain	<i>Ordior</i>	Begin
<i>Nascor</i>	Be born, grow, spring, breed, be in- gendred or to rise	<i>Orior</i>	Arise
<i>Nitor</i>	Endeavour or strive	<i>Partior</i>	Divide
<i>Obliviscor</i>	Forget	<i>Potior</i>	Obtain or enjoy
		<i>Sortior</i>	Cast lots

A Practical Grammar.

	I	Thou	He	We	Ye	They
Præf.	<i>Aio</i>	<i>ais</i>	<i>ait</i>			<i>aiunt</i>
Imparf.	<i>Aie</i>	<i>bam</i>	<i>bqt</i>	<i>bamus</i>	<i>batis</i>	<i>Bant</i>
Præf.	<i>Inquam</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>imus</i>		<i>iunt</i>
Imperf.			<i>inquietabat</i>			<i>inquietabant</i>
Perf.	<i>inquisisti</i>					
Fut.		<i>inquieres</i>	<i>inquiet</i>			
Imperat.		<i>inque<i>re</i>sti</i>				
	<i>aus-im</i>					
		<i>is</i>	<i>it</i>			<i>sunt</i>
	<i>Eax-o</i>					
	<i>Salv-e</i>				<i>ere</i>	
		<i>Av-e</i>	<i>etio</i>			<i>erote</i>
	<i>Salve-bo</i>	<i>bis</i>	<i>bit</i>		<i>salvere</i>	
	<i>Quæso</i>				<i>Quæsumus</i>	

*Apage apagite. Cedo Explicit Infit. ovat ovans. Pres. or
for. Imperat. sci fi are not used.*

An Adverb sheweth the Circumstances of signification in other words; as How? When? Where? Whither? Whence? How long? How oft? How much? After what manner? Whether or no? Why? and other like circumstances; and ends commonly in *o*, *e*, *um*, or *ter* in Latine; In English for the most part in *ly*. Others are best known by use, and so are Conjunctions, which differ in use not from Adverbs, only they are joined to a Subjunctive Mood. An Interjection is a word of Passion, as *heu!* *alas!* *wo!*

Of a Preposition out of Westminster Introduction.

A Preposition is either set before Cases to govern them, or those and other words to compound them; they govern

I. An *Acc.* Case these thirty.

1. *Ad*, to, at, about, towards, into, according to, even to, as to, before, by, near to; in, until, against, on upon, for, amongst, besides, with, after.

2. *Adversus-sum*: against, to, towards, over against, before, according to.

3. *Ante*; before, to.

4. *Apud*, at, among, before, by or near to, within, under.

5. *Circa*, about, round about, about, the time of, by, near to, concerning, in, against.

6. *Circiter*, about, almost, nigh to.

7. *Circum*, about, to.

8. *Cis*, *citra*, on this side, within, short of, afore. Also *Citra*, without, besides.

9. *Contra*, against, over against, to the face of.

10. *Erga*, towards, against.

11. *Extra*, without, forth, out of, besides.

12. *Infra*, beneath, under.

13. *Inter*, between, amongst, in, into at, of.

14. *Intra*, within, in, short of, as far as, amongst.

15. *Fuxta*, nigh to, next after, together, with or by, as well as.

16. *Ob*, for, against, before.

17. *Penes*, in, in my power, possession.

18. *Per*, by, through, over, about, for, because of, in, at, in the time of, for the sake of, as to, among, between, afore, under, with.

19. *Pone*, behind, after.

20. *Post*, after, since, from, behind.

21. *Præter*, besides, above, by, beyond, without, against, before, near to.

22. *Prope*, nigh, hard by.
23. *Propter*, for, because of, near to, nigh.
24. *Secundum*, according to, nigh to, next to, next after, about, concerning, for, in.
25. *Secus*, near to, by.
26. *Supra*, above, over, beyond, besides, upon, more than.
27. *Trans*, beyond, over, on the other side.
28. *Versus*, towards, by.
29. *Ultra*, beyond, above, more, besides.
30. *Usque*, up to, well nigh, until, besides.

II. An Ablitive Case, these Ten.

1. *A, ab, abs*, by, after, at, from, of, out of, for, against, on, over, through, with.
2. *Absque*, without, but for.
3. *Coram*, before, in presence of.
4. *Cum*, with, amongst, by, in, at.
5. *De, of*, concerning, from, for, on, upon, as to, by, in, at, after.
6. *E, ex*, of, out of, from, amongst, for, according to, by, on, above, after, in, with.
7. *Palam*, in sight of; before.
8. *Prae*, before, for, because of, in comparison of, in.
9. *Pro*, for, instead of, in defence of, as, as it were, at, in, upon, according to, as to.
10. *Tenus*, to, up to, down to, nigh to, as to, only in, as far as, within compass of. *Tenus* serves also a Gen. Case Plural.

III. Both an Accusative and Ablative, these six.

1. *Clam*. unknown to.
2. *Procul*, far off, far from, without.
3. *Subter*, under, in.
4. In { 1. *Acc.* Into, to, afore, until, towards, upon, against, about, at, near to.
2. *Abl.* In, by, concerning, with, at.
3. *Acc.* and sometimes an *Abl.* after, for, on, upon, among.
1. *Acc.* i. With a Noun of time; about, a little afore, towards.
2. With a Noun of Action, after or upon.

A Practical Grammar.

3. After a Verb of motion; to, unto, under.
 2. *Abl.* Under, in, at, by, hard by, forthwith, or upon, in the time of.
 1. *Acc.* Beyond, above, over and above, besides, amidst, at, set over or belonging to [in Office.]
 2. *Abl.* Concerning, for about, or at. *Acc.* or *Abl.* upon,

These are used in Composition only; *am an.* about, con toge-
ther. *Di, dis, se* apart. *Re*, again or against, *un, ve*, without.

Some in Composition change 2, lose 3, or take a Letter for the
better sound. p. 222.

Abs before *f*, is made *au*, as *aufero*.

In

} before *b, p*, change *n* into *im*.

Con

Ad-

{ *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t*,

Accurro

Ob-

{ *c, f, g, p.*

Opprimo

Sub-

{ *c, f, g, m, p.*

Suggero

In

{ *l, m, r.*

Illudo

Con

{ *l, m, r.*

Corrigo

Per

{ *l, sometimes.*

Pelluceo

Inter

{ *l, sometimes.*

Intelligo

Ex

{ *before f.*

Effero

Ad

{ sometimes before a Con-

Aperio

Ob

{ sonant lose a Letter; as,

Omitto

Trans

{ consonant lose a Letter; as,

Trajicio

Dis, &c.

{ consonant lose a Letter; as,

Divelto

Con, always before a Vowel, as *coemo*.

Con.

Construction or Syntax hath two general Parts, Agreement and Government.

IN Latin Speech there are 3 Agreements or Concords between the

I. Nominative Case and the Verb.

II. Substantive and the Adjective.

III. Antecedent and the Relative.

I. The Nominative Case with *a*, *an*, or *the*, (and sometimes no sign before it, but (most commonly) cometh before the Verb with which it agrees in Number and Person, as, *Præceptor legit*, *vos negligitis*. *Frater studet*. *Pater dormit*.

Yet between
the Nom case
and the Verb
may stand

1. A Genitive Case or a Gerund in *di*; as *Facundia Ciceronis celebratur*. *Studium discendi me tenet*.

2. An Adjective or Participle; also Conjunctive or Relative Clauses; as, *vir doctus studiis additus*, *si gloriā appetat*, & *sceleratos oderit*, *merito amantur*.

Sometimes
the Nomina-
tive Case is
set after the
Verb, if.

1. A question be asked, as *Amas tu? Venire*
Rex?

2. The Verb be of the Imperative Mood; as *Amate*
to ille. Legat petrus. Taceant ceteri.

3. The Signs It or There, nor or neither, come
before the English of the Verb; as *Est liber meus*,
venit quidam.

II. A Noun Adjective cannot stand by it self, but must have a Substantive [expressed or understood] with which it agrees in Number, Case and Gender; as *Amicus certus magni nominis cum ingenti satellitio buc venit*. *Homo armatus*. *Rara avis*. *Ager colendus*. *Meus herus*.

III. The Relative rehearseth another word going before, (called the Antecedent) with which it agrees in Gender, Number and Person; and is always placed first in the sentence; such are *which*

whom, what, whose, who and that put for which

This Relative must be

1. The Nominative Case to the Verb when there cometh no other between it and the Verb ; as *vir sapit, qui tacet. Qui nocent, docent.*

2. Such Case as the Noun, Verb, Participle or Adverb, which after, or the Preposition next before it do govern, when the Nominative Case comes between it and the Verb ; as *Hic est, quem tu queris, Ancilla est, quam accersisti. En marcum, cui studeo, cuius causâ bæc scribo. Hi sunt libri, quibus utor. Quod statui, faciam. Illum, quem tu colis, amo, præ quo ceteri fordan.*

N. B. The Substantive is often understood, and then the Adjective supplies its place, and may be the Nominative Case to the Verb, or substantive to another Adjective, or governed of another word in the sentence; and if *Things* be joined with it, or understood, it shall be put in the Neuter Gender, and may govern a Genitive case ; as *Omnes mortales sunt miseri. Semper avarus eget. Minimum hinc accedit lucri. Pauca inveniuntur his similia. Quantum babes nummorum tantum & fidei.*

To find the Nominative Case to the Verb, substantive to the Adjective or Antecedent to the Relative, you must ask the Question *Who* or *What*, and the word that answereth, shall be the Nominative Case Substantive or Antecedent.

The Adjective [in English] stands before the Substantive ; The Substantive follows the Adjective.

All casual words are governed of the word that goes next before them [in plain sense] according to the sign ; (by which the Case is known) or of some Preposition. Except they have *which, who, whom, what, whose, and that* for *which* joined with them, for then they are governed of the word following.

To confirm this general Rule, take these following ; Any Substantive is governed of another of the same Case going next before by Apposition, if both belong to one thing ; as *Tullius Orator. Naso Poeta. Domitus Deus Creator Mundi, novi Simonem virum egregium, patrem tuum, Lydia fratrem.*

The Nominative Case is governed of the Verb when

1. It is an Adjective, which agrees with the Nominative Case before the Verb, in Number, Case and Gender; as *Loquor frequens-Taceo multus. Scribo rarissimus.*

2. It follows.

1. Verbs substantives. *Sum forem, si, existo*; as, *Fama est malum. Deus est summum Bonum.*
 2. Certain Passives (especially of calling: as, *Dicor, vocor Salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor, nuncupor, &c.* as *Crasus vocatur dives. Alexander appellatur magnus.*

2. The Genitive Case is known by the token of after a Noun [expressed or understood] and is governed of

1. A Substantive betokening another thing going next before; as *Facundia ciceronis. Amator studiorum. Dogma Platonis. Amor nummi. Laudis cupido.*

1. Signifying desire, knowldg, remembrance, ignorance, forgetting, care, fear, and such like passions of the mind; as, *Cupidus auri. Peritus belli. Ignarus omnium. Dubius mentis. Memor præteriti. Immemor sui. Metuens tui.*

2. Ending in *ax*, and derived of Verbs; as, *Audax animi. Propositi tenax. Pecuniarum petax,*

3. Having after them the English of or among, whether Partitives, Interrogatives, Nouns of Number, Comparatives, or Superlatives; as *Aliquis nostrum. Quis fratum? Quataor judicum. Sapientum octavus. Manuum fortior. Hominum nequissimus. Romanorum ultimus.*

4. Made of Participles; as, *Alieni appetens. sui profusus. Cupientissimus tui. Inexpertus belli. Inductus pilæ.*

1. Betokening to Esteem or regard; as *Fit parvi virtus, permagni nummus habetur. Plurimi fit pecunia.*

2. Of warning, accusing, condemning, acquitting, and the like, which three last often change it into an Ab-

2. Adjectives.

3. Verbs.

A Practical Grammar.

Iative; as, *Furti se accusat vel furto. Monuit me errare.*
Infamia notatur, pena liberatur.

3. *Satago, misereor, miseresco*; as *Rerum suarum satagit, miserere mei Deus.* The two last have sometimes also a Dative.
4. *Reminiscor, Obliviscor, Recordor, memini*, which govern alio an Accusative Case; as, *Reminiscor historiae, Obliviscor carminis, Recordor pueritiam, Obliviscor lectio-*
nem, Memini tui de te.
5. *Suum*, when it signifieth Possession, or belonging to a thing, as a Property or Duty; as, *hac Domus est patris. Regis est beneficere. Timidi est optare necem.* Except that *meus, tuus, suus, noster, uester* humanum bellum, and such like are used in the Nominative Case; as, *Hic codex est meus, nostrum est pati. Humanum est irasci.*
6. Impersonals, Interest and refert; as, *omnium interest, Parvi refert*; except *meā, tuā, suā, nostrā, uestrā, cujā*; as *meā interest, tua refert, &c.* in the Ablative Case.
4. Adverbs of Quantity, Time and Place, with *Instar*; as *multum lucri. Tunc temporis. Ubique locorum. Instar omnium.*

3. The Dative Case is known by the token To, before a Noun, and is governed of

1. Signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, pleasure, submitting or belonging to any thing, and Adverbs derived of them; as, *Vitius bello. Paci gratia. Idoneus patriæ. Aequalis Hectori. Mibi proprium, utiliter tibi, vivis.*
2. *In'ibilis* and *dus*, derived of Verbs, and signifying passively; as, *Flebilis, flendus omnibus. Formidabilis formidandus hosti.*
1. Having after them [expressed or understood] the tokens to or for [the use of any one]; as, *Tibi babeo. Mibi seruit.*
3. *Betokening Profit or Disprofit, Anger and Threat-*
ening

ening, Obedience and Resistance, Comparison and Trust, Commanding and Shewing, Promising and Paying, Giving and Restoring ; as, *Bonis nocet. Malis prodest. Irascer tibi. Minatur fratri. Sibi servit. Deo repugnat. Hero solvit, cui promiserat. Mibi librum reddidir, cui mutuo dedi.*

3. *Sum* with all its Compounds, except *Possim* ; as also *Suppetit* ; as, *Hoc tibi prodest, aliis obeit. Sum tibi praesidio, cui suppetit pecunia. Hec res est mibi voluptati.*
4. Compounded with *Prae, ad, con, sub, super, inter, ob, ante, in, post*. *Satis, bene, male* ; as, *Urbi praesidet, cu[m] benefici[us]. Convixit nobis, quibus obstrebit. Pecuniae famam post-posuit. Ingruit sociis, qui b[ea]tus maledixerat. Adbaret nemini. Votis tuis satisfaciam. Bello pacem antefero.*
5. Certain Impersonals, viz. *Accidit, certum est, liber licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, &c.* as, *Tibi licet, Mibi dolet. Patri accidit. Vobis benefic[us].*
6. Passives [of the Doer] which have oftener an Ablative with the Preposition *à* or *ab* ; as, *Mibi[à me] laudatur. Tibi [à te] fama petitur.*

4. The Accusative Case followeth the Verb, and answereth to the Question *Whom* or *What* made by the Verb, and is governed of

1. Signifying *high, long, broad or thick*, which have sometimes also an Ablative, seldom a Genitive ; as *Turris alta centum pedes. Area lata tres ulnas. Liber crassus tres pollices, vel tribus polli ibus.*
2. *Exosus* & *Perosus*, signifying actively, for they have a Dative when they signify Passively ; as, *Exosus servitiam. Perosus Deo. Exosus bonis. Pertensus hath an Accusative or a Genitive ; as Pertensus vitam or vitæ.*
3. Transitives, whether Active, Common or Deponent ; as, *Avarus nibil largitur. Nummos miratur, querit opes, quas prodigat hæres.*

2. Neu-

A Practical Grammar.

2. Verbs.

2. Neuters of the same signification; as *Gaudeo gaudiū. Vivo vitam*, which have often an Ablative; as *Ito redā viā.*
3. Actives of Naming, Teaching and Araying, which may have two Accusative Cases; as, *Voco te Petrum. Doces me literas. Posce Deum veniam. Induit se calcēos, quos exuerat.*
4. Impersonals, *Deleſtat, Decet, Juvat, oportet*; as, *Te deleſtat. Nos juvat. Me oportet. Illum decet.*

5. The Vocative Case is always governed of some Interjection.

6. The Ab-
lative Case
is

1. Verbs.

1. Sometimes put alone by it self, or Absolute, (when the word hath before it, *Whilst, when, if tho, after that, where,*) with a Participle [being or some other] expressed or understood; as, *Rege veniente, me Duce. Hoc audito. Urbe dedidit. p 355.*
2. Commonly joined with some Particle or Preposition, of which 'tis governed; as also of
1. Of any sort when it signifies an Instrument [where-with] Cause [Why] or manner [How] a thing is done; as, *Ferit eum gladio. Taceo metu. Dolis me ludit.*
2. Of Plenty, Scarceness, Filling, Emptying, Loading or unloading, &c. as *Affluis opibus. Cares virtute. Explo te fabulis. Oneras me nugis. Pondere se levat.* And the three former may also have a Genitive. *Impletur vini. Indigeo patris.*
3. Of Price [namely of buying, selling, prising, valuing, &c.] which a thing is worth, costs, or valued at; as *Emit aureo, vendidit aſſe. Denario constituit. Exc. Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque, tantivis, tantidem.* Genitives when put alone without Substantives.
4. Of Comparing or Exceeding; as, *Gradibus multis hunc robore præſtar. Dignitate me præis.*
5. Certain Neuters and Deponents; as, *Prosequor afficio, &c. Prosequor te honore. Afficio me dolore. Vescor pane quo delector. Vesta fruor amicitia, quā lator. Gaudeo sociis, quibus utor.*

1. Com-

1. Comparatives and their Adverbs, having than, by, or in, after them; as, *Frigidior glacie. Pede altior. Melle dulcior. Tantò Doctor.*
2. Signifying fulness, emptiness, Plenty or wanting, &c. which govern a Genitive Case also; as, *Spe or spē plenus. Dives opium or opibus. Vacuus irā or ira. Copius abundans. expers fraudis. corpus inane anima or anima.*
3. Buying and Selling; as, *Affe caru. Viliis aureo. Gemmis venale.*
4. Signifying some Property or Passion of Body or Mind, as *saucium fronte or frontem. Ager pedibus. Crine niger.*
5. *Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, extorris, frētus, Natus, Prognatus, Satus, creta, creatus, ortus, editus, opus & usus for need, as, Dignus honore. Captus oculis. Virtute præditus. Paucis contentus. Extorris patria. Diis frētus. Ancillā natus. Mari ortus. Terrā editus. Opus est mibi nummis.*

8. Gerunds, Supines and Participles govern such cases as the Verbs which they come of, and are Construed as followeth.

1. The Gerund in
- | | |
|-----|--|
| di | 1. Substantives and Adjectives which govern a Genitive Case; as, <i>Studium videnti Romam. Spes vincendi hostes. Ratio scribendi literas.</i> |
| do | 2. Prepositions serving to the Abl. case <i>a, ab, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro,</i> or alone, when it signifies the cause or manner of doing; as, <i>Ab amendo. De edendo, in apparando. Cæsar dando, sublevando ignoscendo gloriam adeptus est.</i> |
| dum | 3. Prepositions serving to the Accusative case <i>ad, ob, propter, inter, ante, as, ad consilendū tibi, Ob redimendum captivos.</i> or Absolutely with the Verb <i>est, as vigiliandum est. Abeundum est.</i> |
2. Of the Supines.
- The
1. First in *um* follows Verbs and Participles of motion, as, *Eo cubitum. Spe latum admissi ludos. Veni auditum Poetas.*

2. Latter in *u* follows certain Adjectives, as, *Facile factu. Turpe dictu, Indignum relatu.*

1. Common places, as, *ad Urbem, in foro,* are go-
 2. Great Places : as, 1. Parts of the World. 2. Kingdoms. 3. Countreys. 4. Provinces. verned of a Preposi-
 9. Names of Islands, as, *ex Anglia veni per Galliam in Italiam.* tion.

3. Lesser Places, as Cities, Towns, Streets, Villages, &c. are used without a Preposition thus.

In a Place 1. If the Noun be of the first or second Declension, and the Singular Number, it shall be the Genitive Case, as, *Natus Londini. Vixit Oxonia. Studuit Lutetia.* So *humi, domi, militiae, belli, as Domi bellique clarus.*
 At a Place 2. If it be the Plural Number, or the third Declension, it must be the Dative or Ablative Case, as *Athenis docuit. Carthagine obiit.*

To a place always in the Accusative, as *Eo Romam. Neapolim profectus est.* So *rus & domum ; as, Ite domum.*

From a place always in the Ablative ; as *Cantuaria, Londino, Ebora-*
 By *racum tur. So rure & domo : as abiit domo*

10. Nouns of Time, if they answer to the Question. 1. When ? are put in the Ablative Case ; as *nolle vigilas. Luce Dormis.*
 2. How long ; commonly in the Accusative, yet sometimes in the Ablative, as, *Decennium vixit vel decennio. Nolles atque dies studuit. Biennium vel biennio languit.*

II. The Question and Answer must be of the same Case and Tense, as, *Quid agis? Lego virgilium. Cujus est hic puer? Xanthi. Quem ad cornam vocasti? Petrum.* Except the word which answers be put in another Case by some other Rule : as, *Quanti constitit? de-*
nario. Cujus est hic Codex? Meus. cujum pecus? Melibai, furtine ac-
cusas an homicidij? utroque.

Some words govern two cases.

1. An Ecce 1. Of shewing a Nominative, as, *En Priamus.*
 2. Of upbraiding an Accusative, as, *En habitum.*
 2. *Sum, do, dono, habeo, duco, verto, accipio, puto* and such like admit two Datives [besides an Accusative] as, *Do tibi vestem pignori. veritis hoc mibi vitio. Hoc sibi laudi ducit.*

3. *P̄esit̄, t̄adet̄ miseret̄, miserescit̄, pudet̄, piget̄*, an Accusative of the person and Genitiye of the thing, as *Senectutis eum non p̄enituit̄. T̄adet̄ me vita. Illum pudet̄ negligentia. Nati re misereat̄, oro. Fratrem tui piget̄.*

These Particles, *Et*, *que*, *quoque*, *ac*, *atque*, *nec neque*, *tanquam*, *item*, *itidem*, *cum*, *tum*, *ni*, *nisi*, *quasi*, *sed*, *an*, *aut*, *ve*, *vel*, *seu*, *sive*, *quam*, *pr̄aterquam*, &c. couple like Cases and Moods; as, *Rex & Regina beati. Nec tacet, nec sapit.* Except a former rule requires another Case, as, *Studii Romae & Athenis, Liber meus & fratris, quem emi censuſſi & pluris.*

Of Signs of Words.

CASES are known by Signs. Their Signs are of the

1. Nominative } before the Verb, and many times no
2. Accusative. } a or the } Particle at all.
3. Genitive. } after the Verb }

- Of after {
1. A Noun, except 1. *dignus, in dignus, opus & usus*, for need which govern an Ablative. 2. Of before *mine, thine, his, ours, yours, theirs* &c. where 'tis made by *me-uis, tuus, suis, &c.*
2. These Verbs *admonish, accuse, condemn, acquit, or am*, which four last often put it in an Ablative, and Passives in a Dative.

- N.B. of, after a Verb or Participle is made by a Preposition.
1. To, before a Noun--Except it follows, 1. Words of motion and readiness. 2. Verbs of exhorting, provoking, inclining, calling, belonging, as *atinet pertinet spectat & loquor*. Where 'tis made by *ad*.

- 4 Dat. {
1. Before a person, [for the use of.]
2 For {
2. After, good, fit, profitable, lawful, ready, &c.

- Abl. {
With. Except it notes together *with* (*cum*) or comes after Verbs of Comparing, Contending, Meeting and being Angry, where 'tis made by the Dative.

By { 1. Before the Instrument [wherewith] manner (how) and words of Time.

{ 2. Before Name, Birth, Country or a Noun of measure or space.

{ 3. After Comparatives and Superlatives.

For after Words of Buying and Selling, and before the word of Price, otherwise 'tis a Dative.

At or **on** before Time, age, game. So at Table, at Night, at first sight, at first coming. Also on after *nitor vescor.*

From is usually expressed by a Preposition, *a, ab, abs.*

S. { 1. Denoting a part after an Adjective or Verb, signifying Passively.

Of { 2. After *sick, weary, born, descended, worthy, unworthy,* and *opus & usus* put for need.

{ 3. After Verbs, of *filling, emptying, easing, depriving, riddling, spoiling, unburdening.*

Than, after a Comparative, otherwise *quam* which makes the two Nouns compared agree in Case.

These Signs and many more, as, *against, afore, before, after, between, upon, over, &c.* oftentimes belong to the foregoing word, of which the Case is governed without their Latin, as to admit (of) to wish (for) to wonder at, &c.

1. Another Verb of the Infinitive Mood as *Cupio discere.*

2. A Noun that governs a Genitive Case by the Gerund in *di.*

3. Verbs of provoking, inviting, applying, acting, calling, &c. Also the Person, matter or Instrument, and some Adjectives, as *ready, flow, &c.* by a Gerund in *dum.*

4. A Verb of motion by the first Supine, Gerund in *dum*, or Participle in *rns.*

5. *Sum* by a Participle in *rus to, dus to be.*

6. Certain Adjectives, *facilis, dignus, indignus, trispis, fædus, &c.* by the latter Supine to be.

The English
Infinitive
Mood To
with a Verb
is Latined
after

1. Admits of a Plural number by adding *s.*

{ 1. Becomes a Substantive { 2. Hath *a, an, or the* before it, and of after it.

when it { 3. Immediately follows an Adjective agreeing with it.

The Participle
in *ing.*

The Participle in *ing*.

1. Verbs of motion by the first Supine in *um*.
 2. A Noun governing a Genitive Case, by the Gerund in *di*.
 3. Of, from, by, within, by the Gerund in *do*.
 4. To, because of, between, before, by the Gerund in *dum*.
 5. Am, art, are, was, were, &c. by its own Verb.
 6. Of, for that, For, for because, by *quod*.
 7. Of, or From, for lest that, by *ne*.
 8. A Verb importing to cease, leave or give over, by an Infinitive Mood, or a Substantive with a Preposition *a* or *an*.
1. Participle *preter* of a Deponent, as having, spoken, gotten.
 2. Preterpluperfect Tense of the Subjunctive Mood with *cum*.
 3. Ablative Case Absolute with a Participle of the Preter Tense in *tus*, *sus*, or *xus*, as having heard this. *Hoc audito.*

N B. That between two Verbs is put away, and the latter made the Infinitive Mood with an Accusative Case before it, instead of a Nominative in *English*. Again sometimes the *English* Infinitive is Latined by *quod* or *ut*, and a Subjunctive Mood.

The Prosodia, or Rules to know the quantities of Syllables in the Latine Tongue.

OF the 22 Letters in Latin there are two general sorts.

I. Vowels five *a, e, i, o, u,*

II. Consonants all the rest which are twofold.

{ 1. Mutes *b, c, d, f, g, p, q, t, j* and *v*, Consonants.

{ 2. Semi-vowels. { 1. Liquids four *l, m, n, r.*

{ 2. Double Consonants two, *x, z.*

N. B. S is a Letter of a peculiar validity, and not reducible to any

any of the foregoing sorts, and *y*, *k*, and *z*, are Greek Letters, never used in Latine words.

H, is no Letter but only a note of Breathing.

A Letter or Element is the most simple or least part of which a word is compounded. Of Letters are made Syllables

A Syllable is a perfect and articulate sound, consisting of one Letter or more.

The Quantity of Syllables is twofold

1. Long marked thus *ā*, *ān*, *ās*, *pān*, &c.
2. Short, marked thus, as *lē-gē-re*.

Of Syllables are made feet.

A foot is the joining together of two Syllables or more, according to their quantity and the use of Poets.

Of Feet two sorts are most usual.

1. A Dactyl consisting of three Syllables, the first long, and the two following short, as *dicērē tēndērēt porrigit*.

2. A Spondee, consisting of two Syllables, both long, as *vīr-tūs cāu-tē fōr-nāx*.

A Verse is the Collection of a certain number of Feet, according to proper Rules. Of Latin Verses the two most usual sorts are these.

1. A long or Heroick Verse, consisting of six feet, the four first Dactyls or Spondees, the fifth usually a Dactyl, the sixth always a Spondee.

2. A short or Elegiac Verse, consisting first of two feet either Dactyls or Spondees, and then a long syllable, next two Dactyls and a long Syllable.

The last Syllable of a Verse is always common.

To know what Syllables are long, and what short take these directions.

I. Observe the Vowel which gives the sound to the syllable, which

1. If it comes before 2 Consonants or *x* or *z* in the same word, or one Consonant ending the former word, and another beginning the next following 'tis long by Position. Except that a short Vowel set before one of the Mutes *t* or *r*, immediately following is held common.

2. If it comes before another Vowel, 'tis always short. Except,

1. When *e* in the Genitive and Dative case singular of the 5th Declension comes between 2 Vowels, as *faciēt*.
2. In these Genit. *Cales illius, ipsius, istius, unius, nullius, ullius, neutrius, solius, totius, i.* is common, in *alterius* *i* is always short, in *alius* always long.
3. *fi* in *fio* is always long, except in *fierem, fieres, fieret, &c. fieri.*
4. A Vowel before another in Greek words is most commonly long, as *Rhodopeīus, Orphēus.*

II. Every Diphthong in Latin is long, as *aū, baūl, aēris, eūge,* except a Vowel immediately follows, as *præaltus, præbis, præustus.*

A Diphthong is a sound made of 2 Vowels joyned together in one syllable, of which there are five, *æ, œ, au, ei, eu.*

III. Derivative and Compound keep the same quantity as the Primitive and simple ones of which they come, as *āmo, āmator, āmabilis, redāmo;* except *innūba, prōnuba* of *nūbo*, and *dejero, pejero,* of *jūro.*

IV. Of Prepositions these are always long, *ā, ē, dē, sē,* except a Vowel follows next after. *Dī* also is long, except in *dī-imo* & *dīseritus.* And *Prō*, except in these following. *Procella, prōfugus, prōtervus, prōnepos, prōpago, prōfanus, proficeor, prōfundus, proficescor, prōfari, prōpero, prōfugio, prōfecto, Prōpeta, prōpino,* in all which *pro* is short. In *procurro, profundo, propello, propulso, propago,* as *pro* is common. All other Prepositions are short, except Position makes them long.

V. In all Preterperfect tenses and Supines of two syllables, the former is long, as *vīdi, lēgi, lōtum--Except fidi* of *findo* [not *fido*] *bībi, dēdi scīli, stēti, nūli,* & Supines *quītum, sītum, ītum, lītum, cūtum, rātum, dātum, sātum & cītum* of *cīeo.*

N.B. The first syllable of all double Preterperfect tenses is always short, such as *pēpendi, rōondi, mōordi, pēpedi, nūtudi, fēfelli, rētigi, dīdici, cēcidi* of *cado*, and *cēcidi* of *cado* to beat.

VI. Adjectives in *nus* and *ōsus* are always long--Except *diutīnus, crastīnus, pristīnus, perendīnus, hornotīnus, serotīnus, oleagīnus, fagīnus, cedrīnus, carbasīnus--* and others which denote matter whereof a thing is made, as *Chryſtallīnus, Myrrhīnus, Hīcīnīnus, Adamanīnus.*

VII. Of Conjugations the mark letter is to be observed,

- 1. In the first *ā* is always long, as *ābam*, *ābas*, *āveram*, *āve-*
as, *ābo*, *ārem*, *āre*, &c.
- 2. In the second *ē* is always long, as *ēmus*, *ēbamus*, *ēbimus*,
ēēmus. *ē-e*--Except a vowel follows next after *e*, as *ēam*,
ēas, *ēat*, *ēamus*, *ēatis*, *ēant*.
- 3. In the third *ē* is short before *r*, as *ēram*, *ērem*, *ērim*, *ēro*,
ēre, excepting *ērunt*, *ēre* in the Preterperfect tense active,
and *ēris*, *ēre* in the Fut. tense passive of the Indicative
Mood, if not before *r* 'tis always long, as *ēbam*, *ēbar*, *ēmur*,
ēmini.
- 4. In the fourth *ī* is always long, as *īmus*, *īvi*, *īveram īto*,
īrem, *īre*, except a Vowel immediately follows, as *īebam*,
īam, *īamus*, *īar*, *īatur*, &c.

VIII. Almost all other syllables except final, are long or short by Use or Authority--and so is,

IX. The encreasing syllable of the Genit. case which for the most part is,

I. Long

I. Long ī such as increase in

ā - ā — Except (& fax
 ācis — A few Greek nouns
 ā is — Annibal & Sal
 ānis — (nectar, baccar.
 āris — Jubar, hepar, par,
 āsis
 āris from as — Anas.

ē - ē --

ēcis — nex (pounds
 ēlis — Ies and his Com-
 ēgis — grax.
 ēris — Arics, abies, paries,
 ēnis — bebes, interpres,
 teges, seges, and
 all ending in es
 short.

ī - ī --

īcis from { trix — natrix, varix,
 fornx, filix,
 ix — appendix, ca-
 īris — lix, histrix,
 coxendix.

ō - ō --

ōcis — præcox, and names
 of Country-men.
 ōlis — Tripos, &c.
 ōnis — certain foreign &
 Gr. Nouns which
 ōris { os increase by little o
 from { or-arbor, marmor, æquor,
 ador, robur, memor,
 & certain gr Nouns
 increasing by little o
 ōris — compos, impos.

ū - ū --

ūlis — pecus
 ūris — augur, murmur, fur-
 fur, cœcur, ligur, vultur.
 ūris —

II. Short ī such as increase in

ā - ā -- Except
 ābis
 ālis
 āris from ā
 ē - ē --
 ēmis
 ēri
 ēris — Verb and some Greek
 Nouns besides aer and
 atber.

ī - ī --

īcis from ex
 īdis — Psophis crenis
 īgis
 īris — Salamis, Trachis, Del-
 ips — phis.
 īri
 īris — Samnis, Quiris.
 īvis

ō - ō --

ōbis
 ōgis
 ōpis — Hydrops, Cenops
 ōls { ur Cyclops, Cercops
 from { us
 ōvis

ū - ū --

ūcis — Pollux
 ūgis
 ūris
 ūpis
 ūris

y - y --

ybis
 ycis — Bombyx
 ygis
 yrīs

Of the Quantity of ending syllables.

Except

These Terminations are long

- 1. Putā, itā, quīā.*
- 2. All cases in a besides the Ablative singular of the first Declension, as musā, pennā bonā. And Vocatives of Greek Nouns in as, as O Ἔneā, O Thomā.*
- 3. Nouns of number in ginta makes the last common.*
- 1. Lāc, nēc, donēc, always short.*
- c 2. Fac and the Pronoun hic, which with hoc (if it be not the Ablative case) is always common.*
- i 1. Mibi, tibi, sibi, ubi, ibi, in which the last is common.*
- 2. Nisi, and quā i always short.*
- 3. Datives and Vocatives of Greek Nouns, as Dat. Phyllidi, Palladi, Minoīdi, Vocat. Amarylli, Alexi, Daphnā.*
- 1. Forsān, forſūān, ān, tamēn, attamēn, veruntamēn.*
- 2. In with his compounds exin, subin, dein, proin.*
- n 3. Nouns in en that increase short in the Genitive case, as carmēn, pellēn, iibicēn.*
- 4. Words cut off by Apocope, as mēn', vidin', nemōn'.*
- 5. Greek words in on by ö short, in in by ī, in yn by y, also in an from the Nominative in a not in as.*
- as 1. Greek Nouns which make the Genit. singular in dos, as Arcā, and the Latin word Anā.*
- 2. Accusatives plural of such as increase in the Genitive singular, as Heroā, Phyllidās.*
- es 1. Nouns of the third Declension which increase short in the Gen. case sing. as milēs segēs, divēs. Except Ariēs, abiē, parē, Ceres and pēs with his compounds.*
- 2. E the second person of sum with his Compounds, as potēs, adēs, abēs, and the Preposition penē still short.*
- 3. Neuters of the singular, and Nominatives and Vocatives plural of Greek Nouns.*
- os 1. Compō, impō, and ös offis, for ös öris is long.*
- 2. Greek words written by short ö as delö, logös, &c.*

(words)

Words are common that

end in

1. Datives and Ablatives singular of the 2d. Declension, as *dominō, bonō, magistō* which are always long.
2. Adverbs derived of Adj. & tives in *o*, as *tantō, quanto, liquidō, falsō, primō* &c. Except *sedulo, mutuo, crebro, fero*, common. *Citō, modo, and quomodo*, always short. *Ambo, duo, ego* and *homo* seldom long.
3. Words of one Syllable in *o* always long, as *dō, flō, ergō* put for *causā*.
4. All Greek words by *o* still long, as *Sappō, Didō*.
Except

b d t.

1. Ablatives singular of the 5th Declension, as *fidē, glaciē, diē* with its Compounds *bodē, quotididē, pridiē, postrididē*: And *rē* with its Compounds *quarē, qua de rē, earē, &c.* and *famē*.
2. Second persons singular of Verbs of the 2d. Conjugation in the Imp. Mood active, as *docē, movē, cavē*.
3. Adverbs in *e* derived of Adjectives, as *pulchre, cerē, valdē*, also *fermē ferē*: Except *benē* and *malē*.
4. Monosyllables in *e*, as *mē, iē, dē, sē*, Except *quē, nē, vē* inclitic's.
5. Greek Nouns written by *u* or long *e*, as *eikē, tempē*.

1

1. *Nīl* made by contraction of *nībil* and *sōl*.

2

2. Hebrew words, as *Michaēl, Gabriēl, Raphaēl, Danēl*.

3

1. *Fār, lār, nār, vēr, fūr, cūr,* and *jār* with his compounds, as *comfār, imfār, diffār*.
2. Greek words in *er* or *er* long, as *aēr, character, artēr, sotēr*, Except *pater* and *mater* in which *er* is short.

4

1. Datives and Ablatives plural of the first and second Declension, as *muīs, dominīs, templīs, and quīs* for *quibus*.
2. Nouns increasing long in the Genitive case, as *Samnīs, Sannīs, Salamis inīs*.
3. Monosyllables, as *vīs līs*, Except *īs, quis, and bīs*.
4. Second persons singular in *īs* whose second persons plural end in *īsīs*, as *audīs, velīs, dederīs, audiūs, velitīs, dederūs*.

These Terminations are short

A Practical Grammar.

- us } 1. Nouns increasing long, as *tellūs ūris*, *virtūs ūris*.
 us } 2. The Genit. sing. Nominat. Accusat. and Vocat. plural
 of the 4th Declension in *us*, as *bujus manus*, *bæ manus*,
 bas manus, & *manus*.
 us } 3. All monosyllables as *pūs*, *thūs*, *rūs*, *mūs*, *fūs*, *crūs*, &c.
 us } 4. Greek Nouns ending with the Diphthong *eu*, as *Pan-*
 tbū, *Sappbtū*, *Cliū*.

In scanning Verses certain Figures are used. viz.

1. A Vowel ends the former word, and another begins the following, the former is struck off by *Synalæpha*.
 2. M. ends the former and the following begins with a Vowel or Diphthong, the last syllable of the former word is cut off by *Ectblipsis*.
1. Two syllables are drawn into one by *Synæresis*,
 3. Some- } as *aureū*, *alrēo*.
 times } 2. One syllable is divided into two by *Diæresis*,
 as *voluisse* for *volvisse*, *suetus* for *suctus*.
4. A short syllable in the end of a word, if it begins a foot, may be made long by *Cæsura*, of which are 4 sorts, viz. when a short syllable is produced after,
1. The first foot by *Triemimeris*, as *pedoribus inbiāns*.
 2. The first two feet by *Penthemimcris*, as
 Omnia vincit amor & nos cedamus amori.
 3. The three first feet called *Hepthemimeris*, as
 Oſtentans artem pariter arcumque sonantem.
 4. The four first feet termed *Eneemimeris*, as
 Ille laetus niveum molli fuliūs biacintbo.

Mr. Walkers Particles in Tables accommodated to the Capacities and Memories of young Lads.

	1. Signs of Noun Substantives common.
	1. One-- <i>unus</i> .
	2. Put for { 2. Each or every--in with <i>singulus</i> , and sometimes without it.
<i>A, an</i>	3. Before { 1. A Participle in <i>ing</i> { 1. After a Verb of moving-- made by the first Supine, a Participle in <i>rus</i> , or Gerund in <i>dum</i> . 2. Denoting present Action -- made by a Verb.
	2. Words of Time { 1. After, once, twice, thrice, &c. Sign of the Ablative Case with <i>in</i> or without it. 2. Having a Participle in <i>ing</i> after them--by a Verb.
<i>Above</i>	1. In Order, height & place, generally <i>super</i> , <i>supra</i> -also 2. More than, longer than-- <i>plus</i> , <i>amplius</i> , <i>majus</i> , <i>diutius</i> . 3. Excelling, beyond-- <i>ante</i> , <i>præ</i> , <i>prater</i> , <i>ultra</i> , & <i>supra</i> . 4. Higher, in place or dignity-- <i>prior</i> , <i>superior</i> .
	5. After { 1. Over - <i>ad</i> , <i>extra</i> , <i>super</i> . 2. From-- <i>superne</i> , <i>desuper</i> .
<i>About</i>	1. Concerning - <i>de</i> , <i>super</i> , Abl. <i>circa</i> , Accusat. 2. Near upon, more or less, over or under-- <i>quasi</i> , <i>ad</i> , <i>in</i> { <i>star</i> , <i>plus</i> , <i>minus</i> , <i>præter</i> , <i>propter</i> . 3. Be { 1. Time-sub, <i>circa</i> , <i>circiter</i> . fore { 2. Place and Persons-- <i>circa</i> , <i>circum</i> . 4. Or ready, a Participle in <i>rus</i> . 5. Belongs to the foregoing word and is omitted.
	<i>About to be</i> -- <i>futurum ut</i> . E 4 <i>A broad</i>

- Abroad*
- 1. Out of doors, *foris*.
 - 2. Moving out of doors, *foras*.
 - 3. A far off, or at a distance, *peregrinè*.
 - 4. In the open Air, *sub dio*.
 - 5. In open sight, *in publico*, *in aperto*, *in propatulo*.
 - 6. All abroad, *passim*, *latè*.
 - 7. Far abroad, *longè*, *latèque*.
 - 8. Asunder, apart, *di*, *dis*, in Composition.

- According*
- 1. To, *ad*, *de*, *ex*, *secundum*, *pro*.
 - 2. As, *prout*, *sicut*, *proinde ut*.

Accordingly, *juxta*, *pariter*, *perinde*.

- Afier*
- 1. Before
 - 1. A Nominat. case, *postquam*, *posteaquam*, *ubi*, *cum*, or *ut*.
 - 2. An oblique case, *a*, *ab*, *ex*, or *post*.
 - 2. After
 - 1. A Noun of time, *post* the Adverb, and *quam* if a Verb follow it.
 - 2. A Verb belongs to it, and is omitted.
 - 3. Signifying
 - 1. According to, *de*, *ad*, and in Acc. also a sign of the Abl. case of the manner.
 - 2. Nearness or degree, order, or succession, *juxta*, *proxime*, *secundum*, *sub*.
 - 3. Afterwards, *postea*, *exinde*.

- Again*
- 1. Once more, *iterum*, *denuo*, *rursus*, *ab integro*.
 - 2. On the other hand, *et*, *contra*, *invicem*, *viciissim*.
 - 3. Hereafter, *post*, *posthac*, or *postea*.
 - 4. Even, *etiam*, *vel*.
 - 5. After Verbs, or back again, *retro*, or *re* in Composition.

Again and again, *iterum atque iterum*, *etiam atque etiam*.

To and again, *ultra*, *cistroque*. As big again, *duplicem major*, &c.

	1. A Noun of time, in Accusat.
	1. Before } 2. A Verb with its Nom. case, <i>dum</i> .
	2. After } 1. A Verb of motion, <i>ad</i> , or in Acc.
Against	2. Mind, thought, will, law, custom, right, just, good, &c., <i>præter</i> .
	3. Signi- } 1. Damage, or opposition, also cross or con- fying } trary, <i>adversus</i> , <i>adversum</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>contra</i> .
	2. Defence or Preservation, <i>a</i> , <i>ad</i> , <i>adversus</i> , <i>contra</i> .

Over against, *è regione*, *ex adverso*. To be against, *adversor*, *repugno*.

	1. Whole, <i>totus</i> , <i>integer</i> , <i>universus</i> .
	2. Every one, <i>singulus</i> , <i>quisque</i> .
All	3. Only, <i>solus</i> , <i>unus</i> .
	4. As much as, so much as, how much soever, whatsoever, <i>quantumcunque</i> , <i>quod</i> , <i>quicquid</i> , <i>quantum</i> , or <i>quam</i> for <i>quantum</i>
	5. Otherwise, <i>omnis</i> , <i>cunctus</i> , <i>universus</i> .

No or none at all, *nullus*, *omnino*. Not at all, *Non omnino*,
nequaquam, *nullo modo*. Nothing at all, *nihil omnino*, *nihil prorsus*,
nihil quicquam. Never at all, *omnino nunquam*. No where
at all *omnino nusquam*.

Along	1. With a man or a thing, <i>una</i> .
	2. Other- } 1. Is made by <i>per</i> or an Abl. case. wise it } 2. Belongs to the foregoing word.

Before a Verb or Participle [in ing] with a passive sign made by	1. A Verb with <i>dum</i> , <i>cum</i> , <i>ubi</i> or <i>ut</i> .
	2. A Preposition, <i>inter</i> , <i>super</i> , and in an Ablative.

As	1. Which, <i>quod</i> , <i>id</i> , <i>quod</i> , <i>qui</i> , <i>que</i> , <i>quod</i> .
	2. In this regard or respect, <i>ut</i> , <i>quia</i> .
For	3. Like as, even as, <i>ut</i> , <i>sicut</i> , <i>velut</i> , <i>quomodo</i> , <i>quemadmodum</i> .
	4. According as <i>ut</i> , <i>uti</i> , <i>sicut</i> , <i>ita</i> , <i>ut</i> , <i>pro</i> , <i>prout</i> .

A Practical Grammar.

As 3. Answering to { 1. Such, or such an one, *qualis, qui.*
2. So, or as great as, as much as as little as,
&c. *quantus, qui, quam* or *ut* with a Superlat.

4. Doubled with an { 1. *Tho, altho, quamvis.*
Adjective or Adv. { 2. *Howmuchsoever, quantuscumque.*
betwixt, & put for 3. *How little soever, quantulucumque.*

5. Found { 1. In the former part of a sentence, *tam, non, mi-*
nus, que.
2. In the latter part, *quam.*

And { 1. Next before *not, autem.*
2. If another word comes between *and* and *not, nec, neque.*
3. Before, yet, therefore, and if, omitted.
4. Otherwise, *ac, atque, &c, necnon, que, tum.*

{ 1. Time, Price, Manner, Instrument, Cause, Games,
commonly sign of the Ablative case.
2. Common or { 1. In a place, *in* with an Abl. case.
great places { 2. Nigh, near, or close by, *ad.*

Ab { 1. Before { 1. Of the first or second
Decension & singular Number in the
Genitive case.
3. Proper and small places { 2. Of the third Declension,
or the Plural
Number in the Ablat.
4. A Participle in *ing* to be varied by *when* or *after*
that, &c. *cum* with a Verb, or an Ablative case
absolute.

2. To be at or present, *intersum.* At supper, *inter, super cœnam,*
3. Near, nigh, close, *ad.*
4. Belongs to the foregoing word, and is omitted.

Away { 1. Get you gone, or fie, *apage, apagine.*
2. With, i.e. abide or endure, *fero, patior.*
3. After a Verb is part of it and omitted.
4. Put for hence or from thence, it belongs to the next
word. *Become*

Become { 1. Its meet, fit, or handsome, *debet*.
 2. Is made, or proves to be, *fio, evado*.
 3. Before *of*, *fio*, *futurum est* with a Dative, or *de* with an Ablative case.

Before { 1. For [before that] *antequam, priusquam*.
 2. In time or place, *ante*.
 3. In presence, *coram*.

{ 4. In Compari { 1. More than, *plusquam*.
 son *præ also* { 2. Rather than, *potius quam*.
 3. Sooner than, *citius quam*.
 5. Written or spoken, *supra, ante, prius*.
 6. Formerly, *olim, quondam*.

{ 1. Since that, *cum, quandoquidem*.
 { 1. The same { 2. Presence in a place, *præsentia*.
 with { 3. To abide, continue, dwell, *esse licet*.
 { 4. As being, *utpote*.

Being { 2. Before *to* with a Verb, a Participle in *rus*.
 3. After *far, from, ut*, and a Subjunctive Mood.
 4. Often left out, and { 1. Ablative case absolute.
 the word following { 2. Same case as the word before
 sometimes in the { by Apposition.
 5. With a Verb or Participle, many times *quod* or *quia*.

Beside { 1. By, or nigh to, *prope, propter, juxta, secundum*.
 2. Except, save, but, *præter, extra, præterquam*.
 3. Moreover, furthermore, *porro, præterea*.
 4. More than, over and above, *præter, præterea*.
 5. Beyond, above, *ultra, præter, trans*.

Beyond { 1. On the further side, *trans, ultra*.
 2. Above, *præter, supra, extra, ultra*.
 3. To go beyond, or over-reach, *circumvenio, fallo*.

Both { 1. Spoken of two, *ambo, uterque*.
 2. Answered by and, *cum, tum, &c., vel*, and *quia* doubled;

A Practical Grammar.

1. The word *nothing*, *what, or what else,* before
2. A Verb *quam.*
2. Cannot, *non,* or *quin* with a Subjunctive Mood.
1. After *But* 1. Time, *cum.*
2. Denying, *quin.*
3. Words of 3. Not doubting, not hearing, not
thinking, not questioning, &c.
quin, or ne, non.
1. Only, *tantum, solummodo, or modo.*
2. The same with 2. Except, *nisi, præterquam.* But for
absque.

But that, *ni, nisi, quod, or quod nisi.* Not but that, *non, quod non.*

1. Before 1. The Instrument [*wherewith*] or the manner [*how*]
and words of time, sign of the Ablative case.
2. Words of place, *per* or an Ablative case.
3. Participles in *ing*, sign of the Gerund in *do.*
4. Self or selves [for alone] *per, salus.*
- By 2. The same with 1. Through, by means of, *per.* So in swearing,
Protestation, &c.
2. Before, *ante, priusquam.*
3. About, *circiter, sub, ad.*
4. Near, or nigh to, *prope, juxta, propter, ad apud.*
5. From, *a, ab, abs, ex.*
6. According to, *de, ex.*
7. Concerning, *de, ex.*
8. Indirect, evil, *malus, sinister, in honestus.*
3. After 1. Comparatives, sign of the Ablative case.
2. Passives, *a, ab, abs,* or sign of the Dative.
4. Sign of an Adverb [commonly in *im*] as by stealth, *furtim,*
man by man, *virium.* Day by day, *quotidie.* &c.
5. Belongs to the foregoing word, and is omitted.

By reason of, *per, ob, propter.* By and by, *mox, brevi.* By the by,
obicer.

By reason of that, or because of, *propterea quod*.

By the way { 1. Slightly, *obiter*, *cursim*, *perfuntorie*, *leviter*, in
transiu.
2. In going, *in itinere*, *in via*.

Either { 1. One of the two, *alterater*, *utervis*, *uter*, *uterlibet*.
2. Or, *aut*, *vel*.

{ 1. Other, *alius*.
1. For 2. Otherwise, *alioqui*, *aliter*, *alias*, *ni*, *ita*.
3. More, further, *praterea*, *porro*, *adhuc*, *amplius*.
Else 4. Besides, *praterea* with *nemo*.

{ 1. Either expressed or under-
2. After, or answering to stood, *aut* or *vel*.
2. Whether, *sive* or *an*.

{ 1. Not odd, *par*.
2. Smooth, level, plain, *aquis*, *lensis*.
3. Equal or as big, *equalis*, *par*.
4. Namely, *nempe*, *nimirum*.
Even 5. Also, *etiam*, *quoque*, *vel*.
6. Almost, *ferme*, *fere*.
7. With from { 1. Time, *jam*, *inde*, *usque*, *a* or *ab*.
before { 2. Place [i. e. as far as from] *usque*, *a*, or *ab*.
8. An Expletive is omitted.

Ever { 1. For { 1. Any [before *a* or *an*] *nunquid*, *ecquis*, *ecquisnam*.
2. At any time, *unquam*, *ecquando*, *si quando*.
3. Always, continually, *semper*, *aeternum*, *jugiter*.
2. After { 1. As redoubled with an Adjective or Adverb
quam, or *ut* with a Superlative.
2. *Or* for before that, *cum*, *nondum*, *ut ut*.

Every { 1. All, *omnis*, *universus*.
2. Whole, *ad*, as *ad quadrantem*.
3. Each one, *quisque*, *unusquisque*.
4. Before words { 1. *Quot* with an Ablat. case, as *quotannis*.
of time { 2. *In* with an Acc. case plural, as *in horas*.

Ever { 1. Be { 1. A Substantive *longinquus*.
fore- { 2. An Adjective or Adverb, { *multid*, *longe*.
2. After a Verb

So far from that, *ita, non, ut*; *Adeo non—ut*; *Tantum abest, ut or ne* in the former clause, and *nendum* in the later.

As far as { To usque ad, So far that, *et, et usque*. (multum.
quantum quoad } From, *ab usque*, Far from, far off from, *longe procul*,

Far { Without, from { Longe.
Far off } Procul.

- | | | |
|------------|--|--|
| For | <p>1. The same with</p> <p>2. Before</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Instead, or in behalf, according to, considering. <i>pro, gratia, causa</i>. 2. By reason of, for the sake of, <i>propter, ob, pra, erga</i>. 3. As, <i>-in, pro as, in signum</i> for a sign. 4. For all <i>-per</i>, for a time <i>-ad, in, as in diem</i> for a day. 5. On ones side, <i>a, ab, pro</i>. 6. As for, <i>de, quod, ad, quantum ad</i>.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Sentence, as touching, <i>nam, enim, etenim</i>. 2. Diseases (against) <i>contra, ad, Except</i> nought for. 3. A person (for the use of) sign of the Dative case. 4. Words of price and wagers, sign of the Ablative case. 5. Part, <i>pro, ex</i>. |
| | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Because that, <i>quod, or qui</i> with a Subj. Mood. 2. To the end that, <i>causa, and a Gerundive with its Genitive case</i>. |
| | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Profit and honour, <i>e, ex</i>. 8. Distributives, <i>in</i> Accusative case. 9. Purpose, use, end, &c. <i>ad</i> and <i>in</i>, Accusat. 10. An Infinitive mood later of two Verbs (omitted). 11. A case with an Infinitive mood after it, <i>ted.</i> |
| | 3. After good, fit, profitable, lawful, &c, sign of the Dat. case. | |

From

- From* { 1. Before } 1. A common place, word of time, age or order, *a, ab, abs.*
 { 2. A Participle in *ing*, *a, ab*, or *ex*, and the Gerund in *do*.
- { 2. After } 1. A word of motion, and before a proper name of a small place, sign of the Ablat. case without a Preposition.
 { 2. Verbs of differing and taking away, sign of the Dat. or Abl. with *a, ab, abs.*
 3. With, of, or out, *de, e, ex.*
 4. Often belongs to the foregoing word, and is omitted.

- Hence* { 1. From this place, *hinc*
 { 2. Signifying the original or cause of any thing, *hinc, ex hoc.*
 { 3. After words of time, *ad, post.*

Henceforth, posthac, quod superest, dein, porro.

Henceforwards, deinceps, quod reliquum est.

His, hers, theirs, its { 1. With own, *suum.*

before a Substantive { 2. Without own, *illius, ipsius, ejus.*

Him, her, them, it { 1. Nominative case, *ipse, a, um.*

with self in the { 2. Oblique cases, *sui, sibi, se.*

- Hither* { 1. Towards this place, *horsum.*
 { 2. To this place, *huc.*
 { 3. An Adjective, *citerior.*

- Hither to* { 1. To this time, *adhuc, usque adhuc.*
 { 2. To this place, or bound, thus far, *hattenus.*

- How* { 1. In what manner, *quomodo.*
 { 2. Be. { 1. Adjectives and Adverbs come of them
 { 2. Verbs with admiration } *quam.*
 { fore { Much, and a Comparative degree, *què, quamvis.*
 { 3. By what means, *qui, unde.*
 { 4. Put with, or for that, *quod.*
 { 5. For what or why? *quid.*

- How far* { 1. In space or place, *quam longe.*
 { 2. In going forward, *quatenus.*
 { 3. In degree of Excess or Excellency, *quanto.*

How is it that? or why? quid? quare? cur? quid est cur? quid sit ut?

Howbeit, at, tamen, attamen, veruntamen, autem.

However, ut, ut, utcunque.

If { 1. In the former part of a speech, si, in the latter, fin.

If { 2. Put for whether, num si.

If not { 1. Put for unless, xi, nisi, si non.

If not { 2. Having yet after it, si non, fin minus.

But if not, fin aliter, fin minus.

In { 1. With, to, an Accusative case { Ia

2. Without, to, an Ablative case { Ia

In { 1. Place, apud, ad, in.

In { 2. Time, in, de, per, intra, inter.

In { 3. Words of Price, sign of the Ablative case.

In { 4. Put for inward, insitus.

In { 5. Belongs to the foregoing word, and is omitted.

In Latin Latine, in Greek Graecè, In English Anglice.

It { 1. Be- { 1. A Verb usually omitted, sometimes id or res.

It { 2. fore { 2. Self, ipse.

It { 2. After a Verb or Preposition, id, hoc, istuc.

Last { 1. Signifying { 1. Time, postremus.

Last { 2. Order or Place, novissimus, extremus, ultimus,

supremus, summus, or Adverbs come of them.

Last { 2. To last, perenno, duro.

Last { 3. A last, modulus, crepida.

At last, jam, tandem, aliquando, demum, denique, ad extremum.

Let { 1. To hire, for Rent, Use, &c. loco, eloco.

Let { 2. Alone, or to leave off, or pass by, mitto, or omitto.

Let { 3. To give leave, or to suffer, permitto, fino.

Let { 4. To hinder, obsto, impedio.

Let { 5. Delay or hinderance, mora, impedimentum.

Let { 6. Before another Verb, sign of the Imperative Mood; but
if the Verb be of the first person, of the Subjunctive.

Like { 1. An Adjective, par, similis, aequalis.

Like { 2. A Verb, probo, gaudeo, cordi est.

Like { 3. Importing likelihood or probability, verisimile, proba-
bile.

Like { 4. After the manner, way, or fashion made by some Ad-
verb denoting that manner, way or fashion.

Little

A Practical Grammar.

79

Like as, in like sort, in like manner, &c. *Quemadmodum sicut,*
pariter ac, perinde ac, bujusmodi,

Little
before.

- 1. A Substantive. { 1. *Parvus, exiguis.*
 2. Sometimes a Diminutive, *as agellus*
puella, ungula.
- 2. An Adjective Positive, *aliquantum nonnibil.*
- 3. A Comparative, *aliquant. paul.*
- 4. A Verb, *paulum, nonnibil, parum, aliquantum.*
- 5. Time [space or while understood.] *parumper, paulisper.*

Less.

- 1. With a Substantive -- *minor.*
- 2. With a Verb, or no, nothing, never, much, little, &c.
minus the Adverb.
- 3. Part of a Verb, as to make less -- *minuo. extenuo.*

Least

- 1. Referring { 1. Substantive -- *minimus.*
 to 2 { 2. Verb -- *minime.*
- 2. Following *at* or the -- *minimum, or minimè.*

Lest, [that] -- *ne.*

Long |

- 1. An Adjective -- *longus.*
- 2. To desire greatly -- *percupio. expetio.*
- 3. Following *all* (with something between) -- *totus, omnis.*
- 4. An Adverb -- *diu.*
- 5. Denoting a { 1. Fault -- *culpa, as sum in culpa, 'tis long of*
 me.
- 5. Denoting a { 2. Good cause -- *causa -- non eras in causa,*
'twas not long of you.

Man.

- 1. No Child or Coward -- *vir.*
- 2. No Woman -- *mas, vir.*
- 3. A Servant -- *Servus, famulus.*
- 4. Often understood in Latin
 after certain Adjectives, viz.
 good, wise, just, &c.

Any man, *quis, ali-*
quis.
 Every man, *quisque, om-*
nis.
 Unus quisque.
 No man, *nemo.*

F

Much

A Practical Grammar.

- Much } 1. With a Substantive — *multus, plurimus.*
 2. With a Verb — *multum, magnopere, vebementer.*
 3. Of value, price, or concernment — *tanti, quanti, cuius,*
 magni, permagni, maximi, plurimi.
 4. Before Comparatives and Superlatives — *multò, longè.* So
 How much, *quò, quamđ.* So much, *hoc eò, tantò.*
 5. Belongs to the foregoing Verb sometimes, and is omitted.

- More } 1. From *much* — *major, or plus* with a Gen. Case.
 2. From *many* — *Plures, & plura.*
 3. Before an Adjective or Adverb, Sign of the Comparative Degree.
 4. With Verbs of esteeming, valuing, buying and selling —
 pluris.

- For } 1. Rather — *magis.*
 2. Hereafter — *post bac.*
 3. Further — *amplius ultra.*
 4. Else or besides — *præteria, amplius.*
 5. More greatly — *plus, magis.*
 6. Above — *plus, amplius, magis, supra & super.*

- The more } 1. In the former part of a Sentence — *quò, quanto.*
 2. In the latter — *tantò, eò.* So these answer each other,
 Quot tot, quoties toties, qualis talis, quantum tantum,
 quantopere tantopere.

- Most with } 1. An Adjective or Adverb Sign of the Superlat. Degree.
 2. A Substantive, *plerique.*
 3. A Verb — *maxime, plurimum.*

- Must sig- } 1. Necessity, *necessitatis est.*
 nifying. } 2. Need, *opus est.*
 3. Duty, *opiner.*

- Near } 1. An Adjective — *propinquus.*
 2. For *almost* — *prope.*
 3. Belongs to the next Verb — *near to, or unto — prope, juxta,*
 propter.

Next

Next { 1. An Adjective - *proximus*.
 2. In Order. { 1. Before a Case - *juxta*, *secundum*, *post*.
 2. Without a Case - *deinde*, *deinceps*.
 3. In Time - *posteriorius*, or some Adverb.
 4. In Place - *vicius*.

Neither { 1. Of the two - Neuter.
 2. Answered by *nor*, *nec*, *neque*, *neve*.

Never { 1. No, none or not -- *nullus*, *non unus*, *non ullus*.
 2. At no time -- *nunquam*, *non unquam*.
 3. With *the* before a Comparative -- *nibilo*.
 4. A Note of forbidding - *ne*.

Never so, or never such, *vel*, *ut*, *quamvis*, *quamlibet*, *etiam si*.

No { 1. Without a causal word -- *ne*, *non*.
 2. Next before a Substantive -- *nullus nequis-nibil*, *ne-quid*.
 3. Before an Adjective and a Substantive - *non*, *baud*.
 4. Person - *nemo*, *nullus*, *nequis*, *non quisquam*.

No more -- *non plus*, *non amplius*, *ne quid ultra*, *nihil ultra*, *nihil amplius*.

Not { 1. In denying - *non*, *baud*, *minus*, *nec*, *neque*.
 2. In forbidding - { 1. *Non*, with a future Tense of an Indicative Mood.
 2. *Ne*, with an Imperat. or a Subjunctive Mood.
 3. *Noli*, with an Infinitive Mood.
 3. Words of Caution, warning, &c. - *ne* { 1. Words intreating or deprecating - *ne* or *ut*.
 2. Verbs of fearing - *ut* or *ne non*. } with a Subj. Mood.
 3. In Questions - *non*, *nonne*, *anno*, & que the incilic.

Now im-parting: { 1. Time { 1. Present - *nunc*.
 2. Newly past - *modò*.
 3. Instantly to come - *jam*.
 2. Connexion - *autem*, *jam*.
 3. Transition - *deinceps*.

1. Concerning, touching - *de*, *super*.

1. The } 2. Out of, where of, noting matter - *e*, *ex*, *de*.
same } 3. With or by - Sign of the Gerund in *do*.

with } 4. From or by, most commonly after Passives - *&*, *ab*,
abs.

The latter of two Substantives. Sign of the Gen.
Case.

2. Before } 2. A Participle in *ing*, sign of the Gerund in *di*.

1. Nouns of desire, knowledg, remembrance, ig-
norance, forgetting, care, fear, &c. Many Par-
ticipials and all Verbals in *ax*. Also Partitives
and Comparatives and Superlatives put parti-
tively. Also Verbs of accusing, condemning,
warning, purging, acquitting, & *pæniter*, *pudet*,
piger tædet. Sign of the Genitive Case.

3. After } 2. Nouns and Verbs of plenty or wanting; filling,
emptying, spoiling, disappointing, joy, pride, &c.
also after the English of *dignus*, *indignus*, *natus*,
cretas satus ortus editus prognatus creatus, & *opus*
& *usus* for need; Sign of the Ablative Case.

3. A Substantive & before mine, thine, ours,
yours, his, and theirs is omitted - as *amicus*
meus, a friend of mine.

4. Most Verbs, especially of inquiring or hearing -
&, *ab*, *&*, *ex*, *de*.

What kind of? What manner of - *Qui, qualis.*

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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- 8 -

A Practical Grammar.

Or { 1. Alone, or noting Correction - *ve, seu, sive.*
 Or { 2. Answering { 1. Whether - *an, ne, seu, sive.*
 Or { 2. Either - *aut, vel.*

Over & super { 1. Beyond - *ultra.*

{ 2. Above - *supra.*

{ 3. Cross or overthwart - *trans.*

I, Signifying { 4. In Comparison - *prae.*

{ 5. After or within - *post, intra.*

{ 6. Concerning - *de, super.*

{ 7. Too or too much - *nimius, nimis, nimium.*

{ 1. A Noun of Rule, Power, Command - in Acc.

{ 2. A Verb, Sign of the Dative.

2. After { 3. With Verbs of motion - *per, trans.*

{ 4. Belongs to the next word, and is omitted - All over -
per, or an Abl.

Ought { 1. Oportet, debeo.

or

must { 2. The Gerund in *dum* with est.

Ought for anything - *quid, ecquid, siquid, res* - for ought - *quantum*:

Out { 1. From place or number - *de, e, ex.*

{ 2. Away or off from - *a, ab.*

{ 3. Not within - *extra.*

{ 4. Belongs to the foregoing word, and is omitted.

Out of, for, by reason of, proper.

Own, *suum, proprius.* -- Own self - *ipse.*

Self. after a Pronoun, my, your, him, &c. *ipse.*

Self-same { 1. *Ipse* with *ille, iste, hic, is, qui.*

{ 2. *Idem* - with *ille, iste, quod or unus.*

A Practical Grammar.

- Since for } 1. Seeing that or because - *cum*, *quando*, *siquidem*, *quandoquide*.
 2. From or after - *a*, *ab*, *ex*, *post*. Sometimes by *ut*, *quod*,
cum, & *postquam*.
 3. *Ago*, *abbinc*, *antè*, *diu*, *dudum*, *olim*, *pridem*.

- So } 1. In a former clause, and answered by *as* or *that* in a later - *tam adeò perinde*, *sic*, *ita*.
 2. In a later clause, and answering to *as* in a former - *sic*, *ita*.
 3. For this, that, the same - *id*, *idem*.

So many - *tot* - So often - *roties*. So much, so great - *tantus* - so that, *modo*, *dum*, *dummodo* - so - *eu tuncque*, an Enclitier.

- Such noting } 1. Kind, sort or quality - *talis*, *qualis*, *eiusmodi*, and is for *talis*.
 2. Nature, Disposition or Condition - *sic*, *ita*.
 3. So great - *tantus*, *ita magnus*.
 4. This, that, they or those: denoting quality - *bis* or *is*.

Such *a* - before a Noun - *tam*, *adeo*.

- That } 1. Before a Substantive, *ille*, *is*, *iste*.
 2. Which or who - *qui*, *quis*.
 3. To the end that, or before, may, can, might, could, should, ought, &c. *ut*.
 4. Betwixt a Comparative and a Verb is omitted.
 5. Put with or for, because
 6. Referring to something done or doing } *quod*
 7. After words of Opinion, knowledge relation or complaint.

- That } 1. Same - *qui*, *ac*, *atque*.
 2. Words of care, endeavour, desire, intreaty, wishing, warning, counselling, commanding, obtaining, happening, permitting and affecting -
 8. After - *ingat* - which after *volo*, *pergo*, *censo*, *jubeo*, *fino facio* &c.

A Practical Grammar.

&c. is elegantly omitted.

3. So or such - *ut*.

4. Words of fear in Speeches } 1. Affirmative - *ne*.
} 2. Negative - *ut* or
 ne non.

Before that - *antequam priusquam*. After that - *postquam, posteaquam*.

Than } 1. Compa- } 1. Before a Noun; Sign of the Ablative
ratives. } ratives. } Case.
after. } 2. Before another word - *quam*.
 } 2. Other or otherwise - *ac, atque, quam*.

Then } 1. At that time - *tum, tunc*.
 } 2. Next or after that - *tum, deinde*.
 } 3. Therefore or so then - *ergo, igitur, tum postea, tum
porro*.

Thence } 1. From that place - *illinc, inde, istinc*.
 } 2. From that cause, occasion, or ground - *exeo, inde, ex-
inde*.

There } 1. In that place - *ibi, istib, illic*.
 } 2. Often Sign of the Verb to be set before the Nomina-
tive Case is omitted.
 } 3. In Composition, with, *about*, *after*, *at*, *by*, *from*, *in* *into*,
 af., *en.*, *out*, *upon*, *to*, *unto*, *with*, *withall*, &c. &
 isle, &c.

The before a Comp. } 1. By how much - *quod quantum*.
rative for } 2. By so much - *eò tanto*.

Through applied to } 1. Place - *per*.
 } 2. Occasion, cause or means - *ex, per*.

		1. Noun - <i>in, usque, ad.</i>
	1. Before a	2. Verb - <i>dum, donec, quoad.</i>
Till		1. <i>Ante</i> alone before a Noun of Time.
	2. For	1. Before a { 2. <i>Antequam</i> , or <i>antea-quam</i> before a Verb.
		2. To allure or draw on - <i>lacto, elicio.</i>
		3. To plow or order land - <i>colo.</i>
		1. To the use of - Sign of the Dat. case.
	1. A Causal word.	1. And { 2. In comparison of - <i>ad, pra.</i>
		signi- { 3. Towards - <i>in, erga, adversum.</i>
		fying. { 4. Of, or concerning - <i>ad, de.</i>
		2. Of Time, for until - <i>in, ad.</i>
		3. Of that Person, to or before whom any person or thing is complained, accused, condemned or spoken of - <i>apud.</i>
To before		1. Words of motion, also Verbs betokening to apply, add, appertain, belong, call, exhort, provoke, invite, &c. And Adjectives of forwardness, readiness, fitness, inclination, &c. <i>ac.</i>
	4. And following.	2. According - <i>ad, de, ex, secundum, pro.</i>
		1. Any Substantive or Adjective by the Gerund in <i>dum</i> with <i>ad.</i>
		2. A Passive Sign, when necessity or duty is noted by a Gerund in <i>dum</i> ; when purpose or likelihood, by a Participle in <i>rus.</i>
	2. A Verb, sign of the Infinitive Mood, and may be rendered after.	3. Adjectives of worthiness, fitness, &c.
		4. Substantives that may be varied by who or which, with may, can, might, &c.
		By a Subjunctive Mood and <i>qui.</i>

To

- To be { 1. A Passive Sign, or Noun or Verb Substantive.
Sign of the Participle in *ans.*
1. Af- { 2. An Adjective, the later Supine or Subjunctive
ter. { Mood with *qui.*
3. Any other Verb, or an Acc. Case, the Infinitive
Mood Passive.
2. Without a Sign, alone, or before a Substantive, Ad-
jective or Preposition in the same clause - *esse* or *us* or
qui with *sum.*
- Together { 1. After words of Time - *per.*
2. After words of gathering or uniting - *con* in com-
position.
3. In Company, at the same time or place - *una*, *simil.*,
inter.
- Too { 1. For also - *etiam quoque.*
2. For ever before an Adjective or Adv. *nimir.*, *mi-*
mum.
3. Sometimes by the Comparative degree with *quam*, *qui*
or *ut.*
- Towards { 1. For noting, favor, reverence, duty. *Ere*, *in*, *ad*,
erga, *versus.*
2. Importing prospect or motion towards a place - *ad*,
in, *versus.*
- { 1. Time - *sub.*
3 Denoting nearness in { 2. Place or situation (without motion) - *a*
- Very { 1. Before a Sub- { 1. Meir, true, pure - *meritis*, *veritus*, *puritus.*
stantive for { 2. Even - *vel*, *etiam.*
3. Himself it self, or themselves, or with
or for the word *same* - *ipse.*
2. Before an Adjective or Adverb - *multum*, *valde*, *admodum*,
apparet.

- Under.** { 1. Place, viz. below or beneath - *sub*.
 2. Government, or time of Government - *sub abl.*
 1. Referring to { 3. Dignity, honor, or order or degree - *infra*.
 4. Colour, shew or presence - *per Act. sub Abl.*
 5. Number, noting short of, not so many as, fewer, than - *infra, minor, minus*.
 2. For lower, an Adjective - *inferior*.

- What** { 1. That which - *quod*, and after, contrary to
 contra with *ac, arque* or *quam*.
 1. For { 2. To what pass, end or purpose - *quorsum*.
 3. Partly + *qua*.
 4. How - *quam*.
 2. Before a Substantive on which it depends - *qui, quis, qualis*.
 3. A question, or without a Substantive - *quid*.

- When** { 1. At what time, or at the time that - *quum, ubi, quando*.
 2. While or whilst that - *in, inter, cum*.
 3. After that, or as soon as - *ubi, tum, ut, postquam*.
 4. In a question - *Quando?*

- Whence** { 1. Any thing cometh or proceedeth - *ex quo*.
 2. Or from what place - *unde* ?

- Where** { 1. In what or which place - *ubi* ?
 2. Any thing began - *unde*.
 3. By what or which place, or way - *qua*.
 4. Compounded with *at, by, from, of, on, in, to, upon, with, &c.* is the same with *by which, from which, or what, &c.*
quis, qui.

Any where - *usquam, uspiam* - no where - *nusquam, nuspiam*,
 Somewhere - *at ubi*.

- Whether** { 1. In the former clause answer'd by *or* in the latter, *seu si* {
 2. Which of the two - *uter*.
 3. To what (or which) place - *qua*. {
 4. Whether or no, of asking or doubting - *ne, utrum, num*.
 Which

Which { 1. A Relative - *qui*.
 2. A Question - *quis*,
 3. For whether of the number - *ater*.

While { 1. Alone or after *great* or *little* - *parumper*, *paulisper*, *ali-*
quantisper diu.
 2. Before *go* or *since* - *dudum*.
 For } 1. In the mean time or space that - *dudum*.
 2. So long as - *dum*, *quoad*.
 3. Until, so long till - *donec*, *dum*, *tantisper*
dum.

Who { 1. In a Question - *Quis*?
 2. A Relative - *qui*.
 3. An Indefinite - *quis* & *qui*.

What
 When { *soever* { *Quod*
Quando } *cunque*
 Where { *Ubi*

Before { 1. The Cause Instrument or manner answering to
 the Question, Why? Wherewith? How? sign
 of the Abl. Case.
 2. Words that { 1. A positive degree with *simium*.
 end in *est*, by { 2. A Comparative with *equo* or
quam & *decet*.
 With } 3. A person with reference to a place, where one
 is, or to some power with him. - *apud*, and
 sometimes *ad* & *penes*.
 After { 1. Verbs of comparing, contending, meeting, and
 being angry - Sign of the Dat. Case.
 2. Verbs of beginning put for at or from
a, *ab*.
 3. Noting Company or together with - *cum* - where note
 that in *me-cum*, *tecum*, *secum*, *nobiscum*, *vobis-cum*, *qui-*
cum, *quibus-cum*, the Preposition is set after its Case.

Within before { 1. A word of Place - *intra*, but if the place be not expressed in *tus*.
 2. A word of time - *cis*, *in*, *citra*.

Without { 1. Not within - *foris*, *extra*.
 { 1. A Verb signifying to be void - *vaco*,
 careo.
 2. Not with *sine*, *citra*, *ex-* { 2. A Word compounded with *ex*, & in
 tra also sometimes by { 3. A word of contrary signification to that
 which follows without.
 4. Negative Particles coming together
 with Nouns, Participles or Adverbs.
 3. For unless or except - *nisi*.

Worth { 1. Dignity or Authority - *dignitas*, *authoritas*.
noting { 2. Price or value by a Verb of esteeming, and a Gen. case.

Worth ones labour, worth ones pains, care or while - *operae pretium*,
curae pretium.

Yet { 1. Answering to although.
 { 2. Joined with but.
 3. For notwithstanding, or for all that. { 1. *at*, *certe*, *tamen*, *attamen*.
 { 2. *men*, *verumtamen*.
 4. Noting Correction - *quoniam*, *etsi*, *tamen*.
 5. For thither to { 1. Affirmative Speeches - *adhuc*.
 this time in { 2. Negative ones, with not, nothing,
 scarcely or hardly - *nondum*, *necdum*,
 nihil-dum, *nequer dum*, *vix-tum*, *baud-du*.
 6. For still or at this time { *adhuc*, *etiam-num* *etiam-nunc*.
 7. With or for more, i e. further - *adhuc etiam*.

You and yours directed to { 1. One person - *tu*, *tuus*.
 { 2. More than one - *vos*, *vester*.

N.B. Sometimes Your is elegantly made by *tibi* for *tuus*, and My by *mibi* for *meus*.

What

- When a Passive English comes before a Verb } 1. Neuter ; for the Present Tense Passive make the Preterperfect Tense active, and for the Preter-imperf. Passive, the Preterpluperf Tense active.
 } 2. Deponent, change the English Passive by another English active, and so make it.

If the Sign of the Case be far from it, or from the Verb that governs it, reduce the words to their natural order, and so make them into Latin.

If an *English* seems hard, change it into some other of the like sense.

F I N I S.